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VOL. XX NO. 33 BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Simon Outlines British Programme

WORLD PRESSURE TO BE BROUGHT ON WRONG-DOER

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Geneva.—The abolition of submarines the abolition of gas and chemical warfare and conscription and also the reduction of the size of warships, the reduction of maximum gun calibre, the prohibition of land guns above certain calibre and the establishment of permanent Disarmament Commission were the chief points of the British Disarmament Programme presented by Sir John Simon opening the general debate at the Disarmament Conference to-day.

He said that Britain was of opinion that the Conference should frame general convention based on continued operation of the Washington and London treaties. Britain accepted as the basis of discussion the general scheme of the draft Disarmament Convention and the methods of limitation by reference to establishment of maximum contained therein.

WORLD PRESSURE ON WRONG-DOER

Sir J. Simon stressed the necessity of international agreement in order effectively to ensure that limitations were not overstepped by making known the cases of transgression with a view to bringing effective world pressure on the wrong doer.

M. Tardieu said that France was convinced that peace could not be assured until the league was strengthened and, therefore, she proposed to endow the Covenant with necessary forces. France was likewise ready to pledge herself unconditionally to the reduction of armaments for a limited period.—Reuter.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF ALLAHABAD

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Mr. Justice Shah Muhammad Sulaiman has been appointed Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court vice Sir Edward Grimwood Mears resigned with effect from 16th March 1932.—A. P.

SURAT CITY FATHERS RELEASED

SURAT, Feb. 8.

Three Municipal Councillors who were arrested on the 25th January under Section 3 Emergency Ordinance were released on parole to-day. They were served with magisterial order stating that they should not leave the city limits without permission and should not take part in any movement which would be in furtherance of civil disobedience and should report to police once a week. The order will remain in force for one month.—A. P.

5, PERSONS ARRESTED IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Feb. 8.

Five persons were arrested last evening when they were attempting to hold a meeting at Prayag Narain Park in contravention of prohibitory order.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD DOCTOR'S CAR AUCTIONED

To Recover Fine

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 8.

The motor car of a doctor which was attached by the police in lieu of the fine of Rs. 1000 imposed on him was auctioned this morning. There were several bidders including Mr. Jayantilal Thakore, pleader, who made the highest did namely Rs. 2,600 and purchased the motor car.

A Congress worker was rearrested as he failed to give attendance to the police as required.—A.P.

SAMUEL HOARE FACES VOLLEY OF QUESTIONS ON INDIA

Extra Accomodation For Prisoners To Be Provided For

BLAMES MEERUT ACCUSED FOR PROLONGATION OF TRIAL

LONDON, February 8.

In the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare replied to 52 Indian questions, a record number. He said that it was impossible to furnish figures of the total number of arrests but the total convictions under the Ordinances and ordinary laws would be announced when they were received together with the numbers of persons arrested and detained without trial.

MORE PRISON ACCOMMODATION.

Local Governments were arranging to accommodate extra prisoners and there was no reason to suppose that these would be inadequate. He emphasised that the Indian and British Governments desired to withdraw special powers as soon as circumstances justified.

He announced that India would be presented at Ottawa Conference. As regards the Burma Conference Sir Samuel Hoare said that Mr. MacDonald's statement of 12th January indicated the necessity to hold general election to the existing Legislative Council on existing franchise but no date for election had been fixed.

LONG DRAWN MEERUT TRIAL.

Sir S. Hoare indicated that judgment in the Meerut trial could be expected this summer. He said that the delay was partly due to the great mass of evidence and protracted nature of defence which had not yet been completed.

Mr. McEntee, Labourite, asked whether the Meerut prisoners might not be released as they had been gaoled for three years.

Sir S. Hoare replied in the negative and wished to see the trial finished at the earliest moment.

BRITISH BATTALION FROM INDIA FOR CHINA.

Sir S. Hoare stated that no troops had been moved from India to China but the sailing of the British battalion to China might be expected.

He intimated that the Viceroy-Gandhi correspondence would be published in a "White Paper. He denied that there had been change in terms of reference of the Indian Franchise Committee.—Reuter.

LIBERALS REFUSE TO LEND "ACTIVE SUPPORT" TO LOTHIAN COMMITTEE

But Hesitate To Decide Upon Non-Co-operation

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8.

The consideration of the present political situation occupied several hours in the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India yesterday. The meeting was held 'in camera.'

It is reported that while discussing the situation the Council had before them a long letter embodying the views of four members of the Council of the Western India Liberal Association, Bombay, in the course of which they stated:—

CAREFUL WEIGHING OF PARTY'S POSITION

"After a careful weighing of all relevant considerations including the future position of our party in the Indian politics, we have come to the conclusion that the Liberal Party will be best serving the interests of the country by withholding their active participation in the work of the R. T. C. Committees at this stage reserving to themselves the right of altering their decision in the event of both in the political situation and their being convinced that their further co-operation would result in the attainment of a real measure of autonomy for India which is their acknowledged goal."

INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT TO CONTINUE CO-OPERATION

The Council recorded an exhaustive resolution on the situation stating in conclusion, in the absence of the policy outlined in the resolution it was becoming increasingly difficult for any political party of Indians to continue co-operation.

REPEAL THE ORDINANCES

Among those present at the meeting of the National Liberal Federation were Mr. Narayan Prasad Ashtana, Sir Cowarji Jehangir, Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr. Hanuman Singh, Mr. Iqbalnarain Gurtu, Mr. C. K. Devadhar, Mr. R. G. Mundle, Mr. A. D. Shroff and Mr. D. G. Dalvi. After passing the resolution condemning the outrage at Calcutta, the Council discussed the present political situation at great length and adopted the following resolutions:—

LIBERALS DISAPPOINTED

"While it is satisfactory that the policy announced by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Labour Government at the conclusion of the first session of the Roun Table Conference was re-affirmed at the conclusion of the second session and endorsed by both Houses of the British Parliament and that the Committees announced in December for carrying on the work of the Conference have since been set up and have begun to function, the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India are constrained to record their sense of disappointment that, owing mainly to the attitude of the Government No encouraging progress was made at the Conference on the proposed scheme of All-India Federation and no conclusion was reached on the proposed reservations and safeguards.

(2) The Council further express their dissatisfaction at the composition of the Round Table Conference Committees as being insufficiently representative of progressive Indian opinion and as including no single representative of British India on the Federal Finance Committee nor can the Council omit to notice that all the Committees have been nominated by the Prime Minister and none were elected by the Conference itself.

(3) The Council are gravely concerned at the alarming developments in the recent weeks which have produced a most acute and widespread bitterness in the public mind. It is the considered opinion of the Council that the no-rent campaign in U. P. the refusal of the Viceroy to see Mr. Gandhi, the revival of the Civil Disobedience Movement, the promulgation of a number of Ordinances almost boundless in scope and their administration without discrimination are calculated to increase bitterness, retard progress and make a settlement more difficult than ever. In particular the Council are bound to stress the adverse effect of some provisions of the Ordinances on trade regarding industry and the promotion of Swadeshi.

(4) The Council strongly dissent from the policy of no compromise with the Congress announced by His Excellency the Viceroy and resent the language of the Secretary of State in his latest speech. The Council are of opinion that the Government and the people of India can have peace only by substitution of conciliation for coercion and by a prompt and practical recognition of the right of the people to real self-Government.

REPEAL ORDINANCES

(5) The Council urge in this behalf (a) repeal or at least substantial modification of the Ordinances so as to restrict their scope to the minimum necessities of the situation (b) their enforcement with justice and humanity and to no greater extent than may be indispensable (c) the inauguration of a policy of conciliation (d) conclusion with the utmost expedition of preparation for the introduction of the new constitution, responsible central Government being most vital part of it and (e) the effectuation without any delay of all advance possible under the present Government of India Act.

(6) The Council must state that in the absence of a policy such as has been outlined above it is becoming increasingly difficult for any political party of Indians to continue the part of co-operation with the Government.

The Council also adopted a resolution urging the people to buy Indian goods.—A. P.

Lahore's Woman Dictator Leads A Procession

FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS PICKETTED

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

The 14th "Dictator" of Lahore Congress Committee who had already been served with a notice under Emergency Powers Ordinance, led a procession of about two dozen women singing Congress slogans. Five "Red Shirts" with badges on their shirts joined the procession. The processionists made demonstration before the foreign cloth shops in Anarkali The police did not interfere with the procession.

Four foreign cloth shops in Anarkali were picketed to-day for a short while. Before the arrival of the police the picketers were withdrawn.—A. P.

Alleged Attempt To Blow Up R. T. C, Committee Train

BENGALI ARRESTED AND RELEASED

DELHI, Feb. 8.

With reference to reports current here regarding some attempt to blow up the Lothian Committee special train, enquiries in official quarters show that permanent way staff discovered on Saturday morning some yellow stains on the track between New Delhi and Nizamuddin but there was no damage. Some explosive material evidently of a weak quality was used. Investigation is proceeding as to whether this had relation with the departure of the special train the previous night.

Bengalee is reported to have been arrested and subsequently released.—A.P.

The Governor of Bihar and Orissa and party left the Viceroy's house.—A.P.

LUCKNOW GOVERNMENT HOUSE PARTY

LUCKNOW, Feb. 8.

The Marquess of Lothian, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Darwin, the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Mr. Laithwaite, Mr. Miller, Colonel Milner, Hon. Mary Pickford, Mrs. Subbarayan, Sir Sundarsingh and Sir Zulfikarali Khan arrived at Government on Sunday.

The Lothian Committee held a meeting to-day and visits villages to-morrow.—A.P.

CONVOCATION OUTRAGE

Five Live Cartridges Recovered From Girl's Room

KING'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

On a search of the room in the Diocesan College Hostel occupied by Miss Bina Das, the suspect in the Convocation outrage, the police recovered five live cartridges to fit old type five chambered revolver which was found in the possession of the girl.—A.P.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY TO SIR S. JACKSON

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

The following telegraphic communications have been exchanged between His Majesty the King Emperor, the Secretary of State for India and His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency Governor of Bengal on Sir Stanley Jackson's providential escape:—

Telegram from the King:—"I have just heard of the dastardly attempt on your life and am deeply thankful that you have escaped injury."

George R. I.

His Excellency Governor's reply: "I beg to acknowledge with humble thanks your gracious message on my fortunate escape."—Governor of Bengal.

Telegram from the Secretary of State:—"Shocked to hear of the attempt on you and send heartfelt congratulations on your providential escape."

His Excellency's reply:—Many thanks for your kind message. It was a providential escape."

Telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy:—"Horrified to learn of the dastardly attempt on your life this afternoon. My wife and I are relieved beyond all measure at your providential escape."

His Excellency's reply:—"Very grateful for the kind message from you both. It was a providential escape.—A.P.

"It Is Stupid"

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed, M.L.A., President, Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry interviewed by the Associated Press regarding recent attempt on the life of Sir Stanley Jackson stated that it was stupid and dastardly. He added: "All true lovers of the country and of humanity have been and are condemning such attempts and yet it is most unfortunate that things like this should still go on. The mentality indicated by such actions are dangerous to society and positively harmful to the real interests of the country. He was extremely glad that His Excellency was unhurt and he admired His Excellency's calmness and courage.—A.P.

BENGAL OUTRAGES

"Times" On Congress Leaders' Responsibility

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The attempt on Sir Stanley Jackson's life makes it clear that the Jackson's life makes it clear that situation in Bengal will require for many months to come maintenance of Ordinances for the suppression of sedition, says the "Times" in a leading article.

The paper remarks that Congress leaders who sanctioned recruiting of women for some demonstrations of hostility to lawful authority will bear a heavy moral responsibility for outrages in Comilla and Calcutta as propagandists whose appeal to women to "enter firing line" has met with this inevitable response.—Reuter.

C. P. COUNCIL

NAGPUR, Feb. 8.

The Budget Session of the C. P. Council commences on the 27th instant lasting till 9th March. Seven days are allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants, not more than six hours to be taken up by discussion on any one demand.—A.P.

KASHMIR VALLEY QUIET

8 Persons Arrested For Looting Bazar

The Publicity Officer, Kashmir, wires from Jammu under date February 8:—

Thirty-eight persons have been arrested at Uri in connection with the disturbance that occurred there on 5th February when a mob attacked police officials and attempted to loot the bazar.

A Hindu was strangled to death and two shops were burnt at Narwa near Baramulla. Police investigation is proceeding.

Quiet prevails throughout Kashmir valley.

To-day's air reports show no abnormal activity anywhere in Mirpur, Rajouri, Kotli or Poonch.—A.P.

Mr. B. G. Horniman & The "Chronicle"

The conductors of "The Bombay Chronicle," and the "Indian Daily Mail," have concluded arrangements whereby the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman are now fully available in the general conduct of these papers.

JAPANESE FORCES DRIVEN BACK

Three Hour Roar Of Artillery

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Shanghai.—The most relentless bombardment yet known here opened at dusk.

After a quiet day the roar of artillery and the rattle of machine-guns were carried on for over three hours after which the engagement was moved towards the north-east from Chapei railway station indicating that the Chinese were driving back the Japanese forces.

SHANGHAI OPERATIONS

Japanese Cabinet Sanction 40 Million Yens

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Tokio.—It is understood that the Cabinet has agreed to the appropriation of 40 millions yen to cover the naval and military expenditure on Shanghai operations until the end of the fiscal year on March 30 subject to Privy Council's sanction.—Reuter.

(Earlier messages on page 12).

STOP PRESS

• Irish Elections

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The election fever which is sweeping the Irish Free State is unprecedented since signing of Treaty. Nomination of candidates which will take place to-morrow was handed in to-day throughout twentysix countries.

In the last election five years ago there were 264 candidates for 153 seats and to-day candidates are expected to be 270. The Government party at dissolution numbered 65 and De Valeras Republican Party 56. It is expected that there will be only one woman candidate, Mrs. Odriscoll, who is sister of late Michael Collins.—Reuter.

In second round of Scottish Cup Dundee United beat Queen of South by two goals to one at Glasgow on a second replay.

STORMY POLITICAL WEEK-END IN BERLIN

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Berlin.—Several have been wounded and 150 arrested during stormy week-end political clashes. Arrested persons include over hundred Nazias and nineteen Communists.—Reuter.

HOARE AND GANDHIJI'S ARREST

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Asked what overt act had resulted in arrest of Gandhiji Sir S. Hoare referred to the statement already issued by the Government of India which would be published as White Paper.—Reuter.

Fiddling With Empty Bomb Cases

AN EXPLOSION IN QUETTA

QUETTA, Feb 8.

A bomb explosion here has resulted in the blowing off of two fingers and toes of a man named Moghuldin Munshi, employed in a fuel store.

It appears that Moghuldin was fiddling with empty bomb cases containing in some old empty wooden ammunition cases which were recently auctioned by the Royal Air Force. A live detonator happened to be among the cases and when Moghuldin handled it, it exploded.—A.P.

Khadi Seized

AKBARPUR GANDHI ASHRAM RAIDED.

BENARES, Feb. 8.

A report has been received here that the police took possession of khadi and hand-spun yarn valued at about Rs. 10,000 from Akbarpur Gandhi Ashram which is an important khadi-producing centre in U. P. Its two workers have already been arrested under Section 108.

The police raided local Bengalitola Congress Office on the banks the Ganges and arrested four volunteers who were let off at night about one.—A.P.

BURMA R. T. C.

Delegates Return To Rangoon

RANGOON, Feb. 7

H. E. the Governor and Lady Innes received delegates to the Burma Round Table Conference who returned to Rangoon by the "Cheshire". Later His Excellency gave interviews to some of the delegates at Government House.—A. P.

DUTCH GOVTS. & NATIVE RUBBER EXPORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The "Financial Times" Amsterdam correspondent cables:—

It is understood that the Dutch Government is considering a scheme of restriction of native rubber exports to a certain percentage of production of previous year by means of export coupons.—Reuter.

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A 4329

WANTED—A CHIEF ORGANISER for the Lakshmi Insurance Company Limited, Lahore, for the Central Provinces and Berar on pay or commission basis. A rare opportunity for a really capable man. Apply immediately stating previous experience, educational qualifications, age and references or interview personally by appointment. T. C. CHOPRA, Inspector of Branches, the Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., Ganesh Peth, Circle No. 2, Nagpur City.
A 4361

WANTED for THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE CO., LTD., founded by the late Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Motilal Nehru—AGENTS on salary and commission for guaranteed business from Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Ahmednagar, Surat, Broach and Deccan and Karnataka. Please apply to RAM NATH CHOPRA, B.A., LL.B., Secretary; Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay 1.

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WANTED—An ARCHITECT ENGINEER for supervising Drafting Building Work in Mofussil. Apply soon with minimum salary and testimonials to Box No. 1380, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
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AIRY, well-lighted few residential quarters, rent from Rs. 6/- attached with bath, kitchen, electric light, water supply, now available in Cassum Mitha's new buildings, near B. B. Lower Parel Railway Station, next to Municipal Market, for respectable families of all communities. Apply on premises any time.
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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Trustees of the Dadabhoy Navroji Memorial Prize Fund for a prize of Rs. (2,500) Two Thousand Five Hundred to be awarded to the author of the best thesis on "A Survey of Mass Education on India together with practical suggestions for the extension of adult education in the country having regard to the economic and financial conditions and general needs of the people."

Candidates should send in their thesis to the undersigned on or before 31st December, 1932. Each Candidate should forward with his application three copies of his thesis. The thesis should not exceed in length 40 typed pages of ordinary French Foolscap paper.

The prize will be awarded to the Candidate whose thesis may be approved by the Trustees.

D.E. WACHA,
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Jiji House,
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4335.

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Share Certificates in respect of 50 Shares Nos. 754730 to 754779 of the Tata Industrial Bank Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Khee Za Rhee together with relative Transfer Deed signed by Ku Zen Hla as constituted Attorney of Khee Za Rhee in favour of late Rai Bahadur Manilal Nahar have been LOST or MISLAID by Messrs. Ganpat Ray Kayan & Co. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Liquidators of the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited and/or at the registered office of the Central Bank of India, Limited, Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay otherwise a sum of Rs. 621/14 held with the Liquidators on account of above shares will be paid to Messrs. Ganput Ray Kayan & Co., of 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
4374

NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that One FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPT No. 510/30 dated 12th February, 1931, for Rs. 6,300/ for 12 months issued by the Company in the names of the undersigned Chimanlal Lalbhai his wife Bai Manekgavri and Kanayalal Chimanlal, has been lost or misplaced. Any person claiming any interest in the said deposit Receipt must notify the same to the said Company at its Registered Office, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days hereof, as application for the issue of its duplicate has been made by me to the Company.

CHIMANLAL LALBHAI.
Mulji Vakil's Chawl,
Girgaum, Bombay.
R6682

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BORNEO MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 7th February, 1932, from Japan via ports "en route" and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NEMCHAND ABHECHAND and his wife MAGANBEN, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property which was purchased by them in an auction sale before the Commissioner, High Court in Suit No. 1387 of 1929 under the decree absolute for sale passed in respect of the mortgage executed by Muljimal Mangoomal and Lakhumal Thakurdas in favour of the said Nemchand Abhechand and his wife Maganben.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate to the West of Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-one and one-third (171 1/3) square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2123 and bounded on the East by the property of Vandravandas Damodardas; on the West by Nagdevi Street aforesaid; on the North by the property of Lallubhai Javerdas and on the South by the property of Devidas Vandravandas; and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "B" Ward No. 357 and Street Nos. 259-263 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 725 of Mandvi Division.

Dated this 8th day of Feb. 1932.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4373.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL SUBORDINATE JUDGE, VIZAGAPATAM.

O.S. 70/1931.

Between:—
The IMPERIAL BANK of INDIA, Vizianagaram through its Agent K. A. Siva Sankara Mudaliar, Esqr. ..... Plaintiff.

and

VYSYARAJU CHENDRAYARAJU and others .. Defendants.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above suit stands posted to 17-2-1932 for the appearance of the defendants.

A. RAMAMURTI,
Advocate for Plaintiff.
Vizagapatam,
2-2-1932.
4372.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION. (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 66 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February 1932 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

Bicycle, Motor Accessories, old and new cloth and Clothings, Trade batteries, machinery parts, Bagging, brass and copper wares, balm and nits medicines, &c.

N. B.:—Immediate delivery against CASH.

CRAWFORD & CO.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The King of Jazz himself
TED LEWIS.
With his Troupe of Entertainers
"IS EVERYBODY HAPPY"
A Drama of Intense Emotions.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A farcical Comedy adapted from the French.
SEYMOUR HICKS
IN
"THE LOVE HABIT"
Witty—Amusing—Thrilling.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Her Love will Thrill You
MARLENE DIETRICH.
THE SUMPTUOUS DEVASTATING BEAUTY IN
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GARY COOPER & A. MENJOU
A Drama of the Foreign Legion.

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
xTango Maru	6893	30 Jan	13 Feb.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@23 Feb.
Genoa ,,	6785	15 Feb.	27 Feb.
*Yamaga-ta Maru	3807	19 Feb.	2 Mar.
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	@ 7 Mar.
x Iyo ,,	5962	29 Feb.	14 Mar.
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	@22 Mar.
*Tottori Maru	5973	19 Mar	2 April.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru	12000	16 Feb.	3 Mar.
Hakusan Maru	10500	2 Mar.	19 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	17000	24 Feb.	1 Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22000	8 Mar.	15 Mar.

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Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
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Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
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Telegram: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Borneo Maru	7th Feb.	19th Feb.
Nankoh ,,	10th ,,	21st ,,
eShing ,,	17th ,,	29th ,,
oCelebs ,,	25th ,,	8th Mar.

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(Incorporated in Japan)
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100,000 AND MORE CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling, Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., ML., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help". Annual reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8 State birth particulars at time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

Third Triumphant Week!
EXTR ORDINARY TALKING & SINGING
GRAND MUSICAL DANCE PLAY
IN HINDI
INDRA—SABHA
with
Miss KAJJAN and MASTER NISSAR
Supported by
ALL OTHEREPUTED STARS OF MADANS
BEST MUSIC & EXCELLENT DANCES
FINE PHOTOGRAPHY & 'R.C.A.' RECORDING
DAILY SHOWS: 6-15 and 10 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 P.M.
WEST END TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD.

ASTOUNDING ACHIEVEMENT
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
BHARAT MOVIETONE'S
mighty mythological production in
"TELUGU" LANGUAGE
Bhakta Prahlad
FIRST 100 PER CENT. TELUGU TALKIE (with 50 song hits).
Featuring Andhra's renowned stage players
Miss KAMALADEVI, Mr. V. V. SUBBA RAO, Master KRISHNA.
Director: Cameraman: Recording:
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This well-known subject has been so nicely treated that, even those who do not know Telugu, can understand and enjoy it.
KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE New Charni Road.
Time Daily: 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m. Sat. Sun. & Holidays 3 p.m.
Coming:—"SAINT SAKHUBAI" in Marathi.

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SPECIAL IDD PROGRAMME
MADANS SUPER
TALKING, SINGING AND DANCING
DRAMA IN HINDI
INDRA SABHA
WITH
KAJJAN & NISSAR
Excellent Songs & Dances of East and West
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 2-30 P.M.
DAILY SHOWS:—6 and 10 P.M.
MATINEE TO-DAY, TO-MORROW AND FRIDAY AT 2-30 P.M.
GLOBE-TALKIES
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Great Doctor's Opinion

DOCTOR GORDON STABLES, M.D., C.M., R.N., the well-known Medical Authority, who personally tested the unique quality of Peps breathe-able tablets, writes:—
"Peps have been so beneficial in thousands of cases that they are worthy of highest praise. To ease and end a cough right off the reel and to clear the throat and bronchials, I cannot imagine a more agreeable remedy. When a Peps tablet is placed on the tongue, rich medicinal essences are liberated which soothe the irritated membrane of the air-passages, larynx and even the lungs."
PEPS
The Wonderful
BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS

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MR. M. C. RAJAH SEES LIGHT

Convinced From Answers Received From Representatives That Joint Electorates Are In Their Interests

Mr. M. C. Raja, M.L.A., sends to the "Hindu" (Madras) for publication the accompanying communication in which he has sought to elucidate for the benefit of his people by means of questions and answers his view that the acceptance of joint electorates with reservation of seats is best calculated to promote the interests of the depressed classes of whom he is a well-known leader:—

1. Q: Why do the Depressed Classes want Separate Electorates?

A: Because Separate Electorates would be the safest method of securing the return of representatives who enjoy the confidence of the community.

2. Q: Do the Depressed Classes want separate electorates for ever?

A: No, the Depressed Classes want separate electorates as a temporary measure only, and ultimately, after a certain period they agree to have their seats reserved in joint electorates.

3. Q: Why should the Depressed Classes now reject joint electorates with reservation of seats?

A: In the joint electorates, the proportion of the Depressed class voters would be small; the Depressed Classes fear that the representatives who would fill the reserved seats would be the nominees of the majority of electors (Caste Hindus); a Depressed Class member elected on the strength of the Caste Hindu voters would not be beholden to his community. So they now reject even reservation of seats in joint electorates, as they fear that the Depressed Classes voters in joint electorates would be few, when compared with the Caste Hindu voters in the electorate, and that the Caste Hindu influence would be greater in the joint electorates.

4. Q: Will not the Caste Hindu influence be equally greater in the separate electorates?

A: No doubt, it would be there also, but will it not be less there than in joint electorates?

5. Q: As long as Depressed Classes are ryots and servants under caste Hindu land holders and as long as they are subservient to them and as long as they are economically poor, can you expect these poor citizens to be free of the Caste Hindu influence? And do you think that these Caste Hindus would not exercise their potent influence in the separate electorates run in their own dummy candidates for these seats in separate electorates?

JOINT ELECTORATES.

A: True, true, we cannot help it.

6 Q: Very well, if the proportion of the Depressed Class voters in Joint Electorates is appreciably increased, then would the community still reject Reservation of Seats in Joint Electorates?

A: No, when their fear is removed by appreciably increasing the Depressed Classes voters in the Joint Electorates, then they would willingly accept Joint Electorates with Reservation of Seats immediately, instead of waiting for a certain period.

7 Q: Do the Depressed Classes have representation on the Panchayats, Taluk Boards, District Boards and Municipal Council?

A: Yes, they have.

8 Q: Is it by nomination or by election?

A: In some provinces it is by means of Nomination and in others by election. Till now the representation of the Depressed Classes in the Madras Presidency were nominated to the Panchayats, Taluk Boards, District Boards and Municipal Councils, but that system had now been abolished. Hereafter their seats on these Local Bodies have been reserved in Joint Electorates. Their candidates now seek election in Joint Electorates with Reservation of seats for these Local Bodies.

9 Q: Since the Depressed Classes have already agreed to reserved seats in Joint Electorates in the Madras Presidency for Panchayats, Taluk Boards, District Boards and Municipal Councils, will it not be extending the principle of the same system of election, if Joint Electorates with Reservation of seats are adopted for the Legislatures also in that Province as well as in other Provinces?

A: Yes, it would be very helpful to the candidates also. But all that the Depressed Classes want is, that their votin ratio should be increased.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.

10. Q: If as the Indian Statutory Commission had said in their Report to devise such qualifications as would secure, as far as possible, the same proportion of voters to population in different communities," the Electorates are enlarged, then would the depressed classes have any objection to the system of reservation of seats in joint Electorates?

A: If the depressed classes voters are increased according to the suggestion of the Indian Statutory Commission, then the depressed classes will have absolutely no objection to accept reservation of seats in joint electorates.

11. Q: Do the depressed classes realise that if separate electorates are adopted, the area or the constituency for a single seat would be much larger and unwieldy, say two to four districts for a single seat?

A: Yes, they do realise. The constituency for a single seat would, in any case, be not less than two districts and would be very unwieldy. The candidates will have to tour through this vast area, visit the cheries, mohallas, tolies or bastis in these districts for canvassing votes; appoint innumerable canvassers and agents in these districts. Not only this, the polling booths will be innumerable, scattered in these districts. It would entail a large amount of labour, time and money. This will, no doubt, be too much for a poor community like the depressed classes.

12. Q: On the other hand, do the depressed classes realise that joint electorates with reserved seats would be very convenient for them?

A: Yes, certainly it would be very convenient. The area in this case would be very much less than a district for a single seat and the reservation would be in the taluks where the depressed classes live in great numbers. Thus the area or the constituency would be considerably small, say, two or three taluks, instead of districts. The polling booths, would be very limited and would be within easy reach. A few agents would do much labour, time and money would be saved.

On the whole, after considering the various aspects you have placed before me, and that very clearly, I have no other alternative but to say that reservation of seats in joint electorate would be the best system for the depressed classes to return their representatives to the legislatures.

SOLICITOR COLLAPSES AT BANQUET

Mr. Frederick Freke Palmer, the famous London solicitor, who had been in practice for nearly 50 years, collapsed and died at a Masonic banquet at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-st., Kingsway, late at night in the mail week, says a report in the "News Chronicle."

He had just finished speaking. Three doctors who were present ran to his aid, and artificial respiration was tried for a considerable time without avail. Death is believed to be due to cerebral haemorrhage.

Summoned by telephone, Mr. Freke Palmer's own doctor, G. de B. Turfle, at Cambridge-terrace, made a dash, in his car to the Connaught Rooms, but was too late to be of any assistance.

A member of Mr. Palmer's household told the "News Chronicle."

"Mr. Palmer was in his usual good spirits and cracked a joke before leaving his home at five o'clock to attend the function—a dinner of the Grand Stewards' Lodge. He had put in his usual active day at the office, and had not complained of any illness'"

38 YEARS AS SOLICITOR.

Mr. Freke Palmer had one of the most comprehensive practices, chiefly in the criminal courts, in Great Britain. Most of his work, however, was done in London.

He was a familiar figure at most of the London courts, but he was chiefly concerned with cases at Marlborough-street, Marylebone and Bow-street. He had practised as a solicitor since December, 1884.

He figured in many of the celeberated cases of recent times, perhaps his most important being the defence of Sergeant Goddard. He also appeared in the famous "Colonel Barker" case.

BURMESE ELEPHANT TRAIN CASE ECHO.

He defended San Dwe, the 22-year old Burmese elephant trainer, who was charged with the murder of a Mohammedan trainer in the Zoo in 1928.

Although San Dwe was sentenced to death, Mr. Freke Palmer obtained information later which altered the aspect of the case and secured a reprieve for the condemned man.

In legal circles Mr. Palmer was known as a man of very wide knowledge. It was often said that he knew more of the intricacies of the law than a good many barristers. He built up a reputation for sound judgment.

He was a man of wide sympathies and intellectual attainments, a keen student of human nature and one always willing to help the under-dog.

"NEARLY MARRIED TO THE BEST MAN"!

A story of a misunderstanding by which a Gloucestershire bride was nearly "married" to the best man instead of to the bridegroom says a report in the "News-Chronicle" in mail week is told by a Gloucestershire clergyman.

After the ceremony and the bride had signed the register, the clergyman, who was not acquainted with the parties, said: "Now the bridegroom, please."

One of the two men stepped forward. The clergyman said: "No, the bridegroom."

"I am the bridegroom!" said the man.

"But you didn't answer the questions during the service", said the surprised clergyman.

"No, we thought the best man had to do that" replied the bridegroom to the astonished clergyman.

As the register had not been signed, the difficulty was overcome by the repetition of the ceremony, with the clergyman taking care this time that the bridgergoom made the responses.

SWADESHI COMPETITION.

Rs. 1,800 In Prizes.

It does not depend on luck or chance.—It is a real Intelligence test

Rs. 1,000 cash to be given outright for an all-correct solution.

Rs. 300 cash Second Prize.

Rs. 200 cash Third Prize.

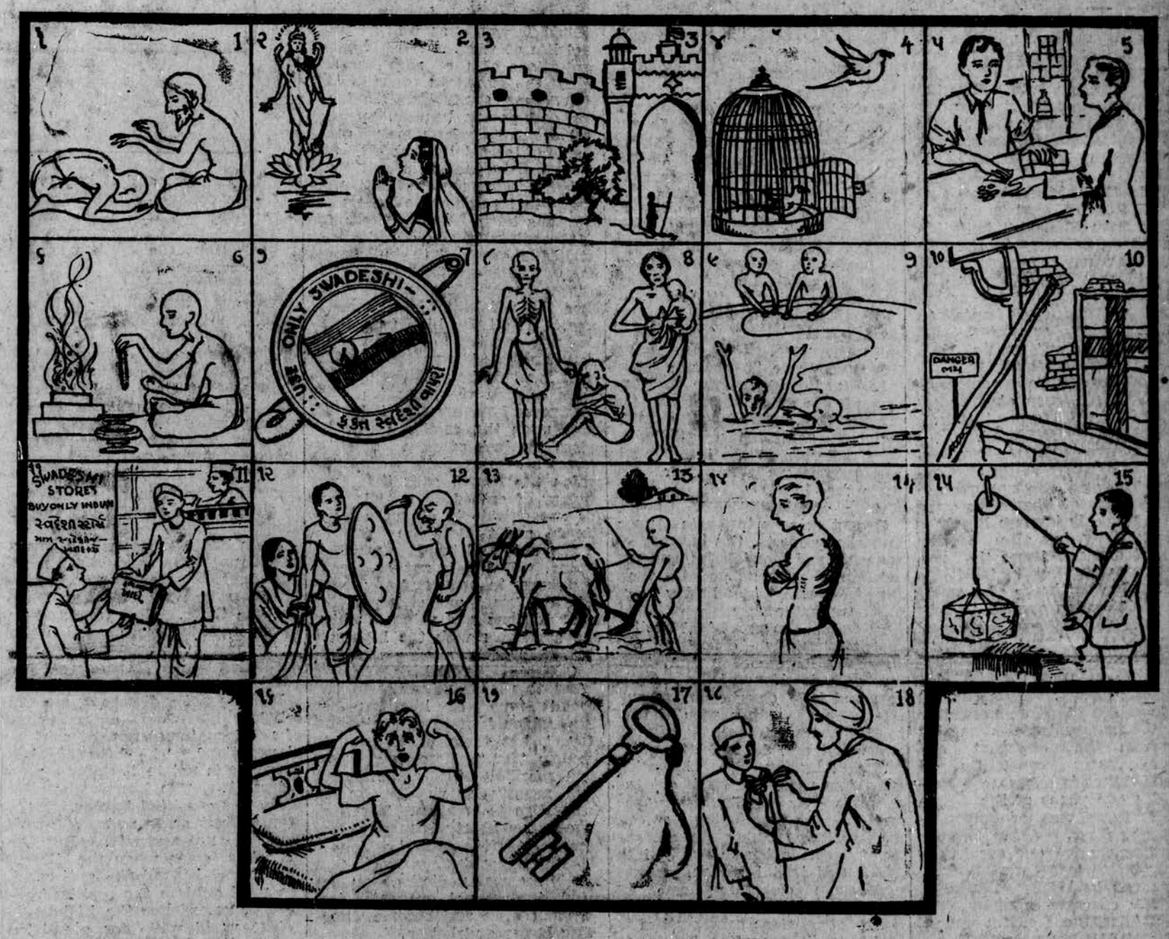
20 consolation prizes—value Rs. 15 each.

Combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," "The Bombay Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail."

There are 18 pictures given below and each picture is numbered. Each picture represents one word only, and you have to find out these words; now apply these words to the blanks in the sentences given in the coupon. If you apply the correct word you will complete the sentences. In the coupon fill in the correct word in the blank space and put the number of the picture at the end of the sentence.

For your guidance two sentences are solved.

Picture No. 17 represents a KEY. Fill the word KEY in the blank in sentence No. 1 and you have acomplete sentence:—Swadeshi is the KEY to success. Similarly picture No. 18 represents REWARD; fill the blank in sentence No. 2:—Swadeshi is its own REWARD.



RULES.

1. In the coupon given below there are 18 sentences with a word left out in each. Fill in the correct word from the pictures and place the number of the picture used at the end of the sentence.
2. Fill in your name and address, and enclose 8 one-anna postage stamps as entrance-fee, and address the envelope to

   Post Box No. 706, General Post Office, BOMBAY.

   Or, enclose 8 annas in coins, address the envelope to "The Swadeshi Competition" and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or, at the "Indian Daily Mail." No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
3. Send in as many entries as you like, with the entrance-fee of eight annas for each entry. No competitor will be awarded more than one prize.
4. In case of ties the Competition Editor will distribute the prizes, and his decision in all matters connected with this competition shall be final and binding.
5. The competition is not open to anyone connected as employee of this and other papers under the same control.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified, and no correspondence whatsoever should be sent with the entries.
7. A solution drawn up by a competent authority is deposited in our office, and this will be assumed as the correct solution.

ALL ENTRIES MUST REACH THIS OFFICE BY NOON ON MONDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1 932.

The result will be announced on Monday 22nd February.

COUPON.

Number of Sentence.	Number of Picture.	Number of Sentence.	Number of Picture.
1 SWADESHI is the KEY to SUCCESS	17	10 Swadeshi will ..... your money	.....
2 SWADESHI is its own REWARD	18	11 Swadeshi will ..... your country	.....
3 SWADESHI means	.....	12 Swadeshi is a blessing to the	.....
4 ..... SWADESHI goods.	.....	13 Swadeshi lays the..... of Prosperity	.....
5 Swadeshi brings	.....	14 Swadeshi will prove a national	.....
6 ..... Swadeshi articles only	.....	15 Swadeshi is an unconquerable	.....
7 Swadeshi is our	.....	16 Swadeshi is a great	.....
8 Swadeshi is the ..... of business	.....	17 Swadeshi is the ..... of Patriots.	.....
9 Swadeshi is the salvation of the	.....	18 Swadeshi is the ..... of mill industry.	.....

Sender's Name .....

Address .....

NEARLY 6000 PATIENTS TREATED IN 3 MONTHS

Emergency Free Hospital's Record

The following is the number of patients treated in the Outdoor Department of the Emergency Free Hospital:—

October Males 944, Females, 317 Children, 671; Total 192.

November Males 1011, Females, 465, Children 52, Total 1999.

December Males 799, Females, 313 Children 47, Total 1618.

WHEN WILL MY BAD DAYS BE OVER?

CORRECT method and checking my working carefully has enabled me to answer such questions RIGHT to thousands again and AGAIN.

To get YOUR this year's life reading CORRECT, send NOW your date of birth, or EXACT time of writing me and Rs. 14-ONLY: reading in English Rs. 2.

PT. GULZARI LAL SHARMA,
Dy. Yogai Shiromoney, etc.,
TEJARA (Rajputana).

"Ridiculous Excesses" In Andhra

WHY NO OFFICIAL CONTRADICTIONS ASKS THE "LEADER"

The "Leader" of Allahabad writes:—

In the Andhra districts of the Madras presidency officials distinguished themselves in 1930 by the ridiculous excesses of their zeal to hunt down Congressmen and we believe non-Congressmen as well if they put on Khaddar clothes and Gandhi caps. "Mussolihi Stewart", District Magistrate of Guntur, became a man of all-India renown, while the High Court of Madras had to hold some magisterial orders to be illegal. We are sorry that this time, too, tales are coming from those very districts which are horrifying and therefore, one would fain believe were untrue. It is quite possible that there may be exaggeration in the reports supplied by correspondents to their papers; but we have not come across official contradictions or corrections of the published versions relating to Mr. Sambamurti at Cocanada and the incidents at Rajahmundry and Sitanagaram. Either the Government of Madras should be able to satisfy the public that their officials did not behave as alleged or should effectively deal with those officials. It is, significant that some of the most eminent and responsible lawyers and public men of Madras have publicly stated their confident opinion of the illegality of some of the official doings, while there is resentment in unexpected quarters against the "brutality" of at least some of the reported outrages. It is not less significant that the principal non-official member of the Legislative Council to protest against them was Dr. Subbaroyan, the late Chief Minister. Things are not as they should be; uneasiness is increasing in the public mind, and the Government of Madras should not remain in a State of self satisfied silence.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

DANGER OF SUBTLE FORMS OF RELIGIOUS TYRANNY.

Freedom is one of the fundamentals and persistent problems of the human spirit: It is never completely or finally achieved; for freedom, like man himself, is in constant flux. It must be re-defined in terms of the "continual elaboration of the absolutely new". It must be fought for by each generation, and by each individual, for there is strictly speaking no such thing as inherited liberty.

Institutions, modes of living, and persons may be guaranteed by law a right to exist without undue restraint or encumbrance. But freedom which has been passed on from generation to generation is simply custom. Such custom may be less or more restraining in its influence upon man. Some countries may have customs which allow much latitude for the expression of the growing life of the spirit, and people living in such culture areas are certainly much more free than persons living in lands where they are constantly hedged about with restraint; in the legislitic sense of the term, it may therefore be possible to "secure to write freedom into constitu- the blessings of liberty" by laws tions in such a way that it may be guaranteed for centuries, writes Mr. Clarence R. Skinner in "Unity".

But in the spiritual sense, such is not freedom. It is merely another form of slavish imitation. It is merely following in the beaten paths where freedom once dared to go. And when it requires no courage to say or do things which our forefathers died for saying or doing,—then we know that "we" are no longer free men. Liberty in order to be true, must be contemporary, it must be won at sacrifice; it must be fought for, or it dies.

NEW PRINCIPLES.

This is true in every phase of life at every stage of its development. The past can not guarantee the spirit of liberty for the future, not only because liberty is a living thing, but also because the past can not forsee the new situations which will inevitably arise. In the theory of emergent evolution, as applied to both physical, social and spiritual forms, there is always some new element arising which was unknown and unpredicted in the preceding forms. New principles and laws are therefore needed to meet the new exigencies which arise from the emergent and creative forces constantly at work. What is adequate freedom for one phase of life, therefore, is inadequate or inapplicable for another. What is sufficient freedom for one age is obviously insufficient for another.

This can be briefly illustrated by a few concrete examples.

In politics, the freedom won at great cost does not necessarily apply to art or industry or education. These phases of the public mind may still be slavishly chained to old patterns. There may be little osmosis from one institution to another. An emancipation in poetry does not necessarily set free the creative spirit in the family and start a process of redefining and reconstruction. A new movement for unshackling a technique in industry does not necessarily transfer its discipline to city government, music or international tariffs. Each interest of man, while unquestionably related and interdependent, is "sui generis" and must work out its own peculiar methods.

LIBERTY AND LIBERTIES.

There is always a danger that people shall think of freedom as unitary and singular, whereas it is always fragmentary and plural. Perhaps there is no such thing as liberty; but there are liberties. Such a view of the problem reveals the fact that there is always a danger for persons or institutions which have become emancipated in one phase of culture. They will feel secure in "freedom" in the global and abstract, without knowing freedom in the concrete. The abstract may easily blind the eyes to the specific. Spelling the word liberty in the singular may prevent us from attaining liberties in the plural.

If this be true, then it follows that religious liberties are never completely achieved, nor are they ever adequate. Despite phrases in the constitution and oratorical gestures on occasions of our solemn assemblies, religious life is held in thrall, and ever will be, without a sense on the part of religious persons that religious emancipation must be continuously fought for.

There are two types of freedom in religion, as in all other culture—forms, namely, negative and positive. In the negative form lies the unshackling of the individual mind and institutions from compulsions and restraints, from any kind of tyranny which prevents the full and free expression of religious life, and tyrannies may be of the obvious or flagrant sort which cry to high Heaven for rectification; or they may be of a subtle quality which only the sensitive feel.

WIDE SPREAD TYRANNY.

Both these tyrannies exist today over widespread areas. The one type calls for heroic action, the other for deeper insights and higher consecreation.

Of the older and more brutal type of oppression, we have the examples of Hitlerism in Germany and all that it implies of suffering on the part of the Jews. To quote a paragraph from "Opinion":

According to this programme the Jews must be deprived of citizenship and treated as aliens. They must be prohibited from holding any office and not permitted to influence public opinion through the press. Moreover, all foreigners who have come into the country since 1914 must be banished from the land. Systematic outrages have been perpetuated against Semites, and open propaganda is conducted in some papers urging the people not to buy from Jewish stores.

Of a similar type has been the drive of the Soviet Government to exterminate the Greek Catholic Church and its influence from Russia. The confiscation of church buildings is easily understood and the liberal mind can readily condone the appropriation of much of the wealth of these churches which has been stored up for centuries in the form of gold, silver and jewels. But if confidential letters from good authority received by the writer are true, there has been a ruthless eradicating of the religious way of life wrich has gone far beyond the exigencies of a revolutionary government. Religious men and women are intimidated, coerced and made to fear for their very lives.

INTOLERANCE.

Recent attacks in Spain upon Catholic property, the burning of convents and monasteries, and the eviction of religious prelates show that toleration and liberty are anything but secure.

In India, the proverbial hostility is perennially cropping out between Mohammedan and Hindu. On occasions of the festivals and holy days, each group sets upon the other with violence and hatred, frequently causing blood-shed and loss of life.

The situation in Palestine smoulders ready to break out into warfare at the slightest provocation. The prejudice between Arab and Jew makes a supersensitive people quick to flame into wrath and brutal attack.

To come close to home we have in the United States the power of religious conservatism in certain sections of the South to crush and humiliate religious liberalism. We have the vicious and insidious propaganda of both Catholic and Protestant injected into both national and local politics, and the anti-Jewish sentiment which operates socially, and economically as well as religiously.

In addition, it is necessary merely to mention the treatment of religious universities in Transylvania, the attitude of the Fascist government toward Catholic societies in Italy, Mexico's prohibitions, and the Chinese Communists' drive against Confucianism, to realise that religious liberties are far from adequate. The average liberal, far removel from the acuteness and pain of the struggle sits quietly in his armchair thanking God that all is serene on the world's religious horizon. As a matter of fact there are battles of world-wide proportion yet to be won.

SUBTLER TYRANNY.

The second kind of negative religious liberties, the more subtle and perhaps for that reason the more dangerous,—consist in tyrannies of thought, custom, values, ways of life, hostilities without violence, but which run deep down into the fundamentals of life. Of such are the familiar constraints of orthodoxy, with their unyielding worship of the patterns of thought and feeling revealed in the remote past. It it evident to every progressive thinker that this dominance of form, of ancient content, stifles the creative spirit to an appalling degree throughout the world. We have but to study the fixation of the Hindu on his Vedas, his meticulous observance of ritualism which no longer has a rational meaning in the modern world; his slavish sycophancy to the Brahmin class; his acceptance of unsanitary and ignorant practices which hold him in thrall to disease and superstition. Millions of minds in India have yet to know the liberating effect of new ideas prying loose from the dead and death-dealing past.

Other millions of folk in every grand division of religions are mumbling dried-up formulae, bowing and scraping before their ikons, images, sacred paraphernalia. Confucianists turn their faces to the past for the principles with which to solve the intricate, bewildering problems of to-day. Mohammedans look for enlightenment in their infallible Koran, filled with its threatenings of Hell, for motivation to the good life Catholics still practice magic in the elevation of the host; Protestants repeat the creeds of a thousand years ago, adhere to ceremonies as if life were in them, and protest against the urgency of creative force as unspiritual.

NEED FOR EMANCIPATION.

Does it matter? It does for two reasons. First, it is a tragedy that the mind and soul of man should sink into such lethargy, and submissiveness; that they should become dulled and beaten into such bovine lifelessness; that the intransigent flame of high adventure should be so stifled.

And secondly, it matters because for good or ill religion holds within its implications, most of the high idealism and ethical fervour as well as spiritual life of man. The highest aspirations of the race gather round the mountain peaks of Moses, Jesus, Confucius, Buddha. Art and poetry, music, politics and economic reform may carry man far toward the heights, and they are destined to reach yet higher achievements. But religion;—in its name the holiest aspirations have become flesh; for if the saints have died; because of it the quest of the uttermost has not perished from the earth.

Therefore it does matter whether the religious life of man is free. If all the high potentialities now implicit in religion could be emancipated from their inhibitions it would be past the imagination of man to conceive the greatness of the creative forces let loose upon the earth.

But the lack of such liberties causes a characteristic condition which the liberal calls the pathology of orthodoxy. It is easy for one outside to diagnose the disease and to note the tragedy of the universal bondage which it causes. But it is not so easy to discover in one's self any "maladie de l'ame" when it pertains to aspirations and values which one associates with the highest.

CONSTRUCTIVE LIBERTY.

And this leads naturally to the second type of liberties;—not those which lead to emancipation "from", but those which lead to freedom "for." Here we pass from rebellion to achievement, from negative to positive, from destructive to creative. The first or negative liberty is merely preparatory for the second which is the ultimate value. The first merely removes padlocks from the mind; it does not guarantee trat we shall arise and become something larger and better.

After winning the fight against the fixations and restraints of orthodoxy, a free man, in order to achieve a free religion must experience the religious life. It is true that there is a complicated and arduous task before him of re-defining, re-aligning and integrating; a task of finding true emphasis, and of rescuing the essentials from the non-essentials. Incrustations of dogma must be removed. Clear thinking is demanded. One must fight his way through the confusions and contradictions of a new world.

But, basically, the task of the free man is to seek things anterior, elementary and ultimate. He must grapple with realities more profound and urgent than the categories of logic. Before a man can attain the full stature of freedom in religion, he must have a religious experience. He must know in the inmost depths of his being something which gives meaning, power and enrichment to life. Enduring and satisfying religion gives one the conviction that one has felt a basic emotion, known a truth which liberties and lifts, experienced a verity whose authenticity is unquestionable.

NEGATIVE FREEDOM.

Gilbert Murray somewhere remarks:

The great thing to remember is that the mind of man cannot be enlightened permanently by merely teaching him to reject some particular set of superstitions. There is an infinite supply always at hand.

Negative freedom therefore is not enough. We must go on to discover the great affirmations by which men live, and the answers to life's perplexities are not all to be expressed in terms of the glorified question mark, x raised to the nth power, or a supreme vacuity. Beneath all the obscurantisms of theological systems of the past, religion has held within itself life-giving verities. It has led men to see some sort of meaning and purpose in the universe, to discover worlds of value within themselves, and it has provided the reality around which men could integrate their lives.

There is little doubt that Jesus believes that the earth was flat, that devils inhabited the earth and that miracles could happen. Mohammed believed in Hell and in divine intervention in the order of the universe. Abraham and Moses probably believed in magic, and Zoroaster undoubtedly thought that God had selected him to be his peculiar and favourite prophet. All this may be pathetic and to be greatly deplored. But is this so much worse than to attain complete emancipation from all errors and to remain in a vacuity of negation?

Jesus had a power which was a power unto life, and life more abundant. Every seer and prophet has had superstitions. Gandhi has them. But they and he have something more which is the crown of man's experience—a religion which enriches and expands.

Is there not a disease of modern religious liberalism,—a pathology of religious impotence, of spiritual negation? The orthodox, because he is not in it easily perceives it. The liberal whose liberty has consisted in fighting his way against error and superstition does not sense it. But the time has come when the liberal must grow beyond the anti-mind. He must achieve the positive freedom to experience the highest.

The world waits for a religion which shall be profound as well as true, life giving as well as free. Does such freedom matter?

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The following is the Report of the Imperial Bank of India for the half-year ended 31st December, 1931:—

The half-year opened with the Bank Rate at 6 per cent. which was raised to 7 per cent. on 6th August and further raised to 8 per cent. on 22nd September, at which figure it remained until the close of the half-year. The average for the half-year was 7.353 as against 5.277 for the corresponding period of 1930.

The outstanding financial happening of the half-year under review was Britain's divorce from the Gold Standard. This necessitated a revision of India's monetary policy and Government decided to abandon gold and link to Sterling. For such a drastic change surprisingly little dislocation was felt. The devaluation of the rupee in terms of gold gave a fillip to gold exports, and for the last quarter of the year gold to the value of approximately Rs. 35 crores was exported. The finance required for these exports brought rupees in demand and exchange has ruled strong, with consequent high rates, enabling Government to secure all their Sterling requirements.

Unfortunately although there has been some slight improvement in commodity prices we are unable to record any substantial betterment in the Economic position. Commodity prices remain comparatively low and the political horizon is unsettled, creating a lack of confidence which is reflected in the trade figures and in prices of Government Securities. We have again to face the necessity of writing down Government Securities to market value. On this occasion the amount to be provided is Rs. 114 lacs but the picture is not so black as it looks on paper as the great bulk of our holding is short dated and the appreciation as maturity dates apprcach will be very considerable. In order fully to provide for the depreciation it has been necessary to make transfers from the Reserve and Contingency Funds.

After making the usual and necessary provisions the net profit of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 19,45,773-7-6, which, with Rs. 28,34,230-8-6 brought forward from the half-year ended the 30th June 1931, makes a total of Rs. 47,80,004-0-0.

This sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows:—

In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum free of Income-tax Rs. 33,75,000.

Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year Rs. 14,05,004.

Total Rs. 47,80,004.

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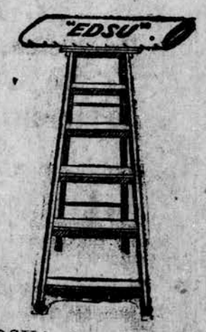

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BLOCKS

FOR SALE

Many BLOCKS of PICTURES appearing in the Daily and Sunday Chronicle are FOR SALE at Two Annas and Nine Pies per Sq. inch inclusive of Postage.

APPLY TO THE—

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay City And Suburbs.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records. 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran by Maulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar; 9-35 p.m. Light Music by Master Vasant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per s.s. "President Manroe" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Friday the 12th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.—The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 12th instant.

WHO IS ITS MASTER?

Sjt. T. V. Rajagopalan, c/o The American Express Co., Inc., 143, Esplanade Road, writes:—

On Saturday last, a male dog which has apparently lost its way has come to me and since then it is in my possession. The owner may take it over against payment of charges.

MR. V. KANJI RE-ELECTED.—Seth Vithaldas Kanji has been unanimously re-elected representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

LECTURE ON "KARMA RE-INCARNATION".—Under the joint auspices of the Mysore and South Indian Associations Madame B.P. Wadia will give a public lecture on "Karma Re-incarnation and Daily Life" at Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m.

BENGALEE PUBLIC MEETING—A public meeting of the Bengalee residents of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Bengalee Union Club Tyeb Manjil, Masjid Bunder Road in connection of closing of the account of North and East Bengal Famine and Flood Relief Fund, 1931.

A BENEFIT SHOW.—The Pathe Cinema Company will give a benefit show in aid of the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee on Wednesday, the 10th instant at 10 p.m. when the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah, Kt. has kindly consented to preside.

FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

(From a Correspondent)

The following is the report of the number of patients treated in the outdoor department of the above hospital:—

	Males	Females	Children	Total
October	944	317	671	1932
Nov.	1011	465	523	1999
December	799	346	473	1618

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

It is notified that telegrams for Lingah can be forwarded by post from Henjam for delivery and through post at Jask.

In the latter case they will be posted to Lingah by sea mail or air mail whichever will cause less delay without any postal charges.

Special delivery will be effected from Henjam if an extra charge of Rs. 30/- per telegram is prepaid for boat hire.

VISNAGARA NAGAR DIRECTORY—The Visnagara Nagar Community has taken a census of the community residing in Gujrat and Kathiawar and has published a Director, containing detailed particulars of the community. It is made up of about 500 pages and contains information from about 150 towns and villages. Its price is Re. 1 per copy and 8 annas postage extra, and can be had from Rai Saheb Girdharlal D. Mehta, Godbunder Road, Amar Bhawan, Santra Cruz.

BUSINESS AS USUAL

E. I. Cotton Association

The following Communique has been issued by the Secretary, East India Cotton Association:—

The attention of the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association has been drawn to the reports in the Press in Bombay that the Cotton Market in Bombay has been closed and no business in forward and ready cotton has been transacted. The Directors wish to inform the public that excepting the 4th, 5th and 6th of January last, the Cotton Market in Bombay has been open for forward and ready business as usual and as a matter of fact, business has been going on in Bombay in both forward and ready cotton since the 7th of January last and up to date.

MLLE LAFUGIE'S PAINTINGS
Exhibition Opens To-day At Royal Science Institute

Mlle. Lafugie, the well-known French artist has recently returned from an extensive tour in India and across Asia. She has been well-known to the reader of the "Chronicle." Some of her pictures along with their review were published in this journal nearly six years ago when the distinguished artist visited India for the first time.

The pictures which she proposes to exhibit to-morrow, Wednesday, at the Royal Institute of Science indicate the way in which, during the interval, she has grown both in the preciseness of observation and technical skill as well as in the charm of her final compositions. The exhibits included the landscapes, figure studies and architectural puttern studies both in India and in "Greater India", in Java and Bali to these are added subjects chosen from Tibet and Ceylon.

Following close upon the Japanese art exhibition and the annual exhibition at the Town Hall, it affords certainly a rare opportunity for comparative study for all those eager to know how a French woman artist sees and interprets India.

INDIAN ART SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The above exhibition will remain open to-day being "Ramjan Id" holiday from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. also it will remain open from 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. as usual.

CANDIDATE FOR F. WARD

Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha, A Rising Young Muslim

Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha, a well-known cotton merchant, is one of the candidates from F Ward for the ensuing Municipal Election for the City of Bombay. He is a senior partner in Messrs. Mahomed Suleman & Co., and is a son of the Hon. Sirdar Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, C.I.E.

Mr. Mahomed Suleman has thoroughly studied questions relating to public rights, and municipal Government and is now seeks to enter the Corporation with a desire to do public service. He should prove a very useful member in matters particularly relating to business, industry and finances and he will strongly plead the public cause against the expected burden of new taxes on the Bombay City. If elected he should prove an acquisition to the Municipality and render valuable service to Mahomedans as well as other communities in matters of public peace, education and many other subjects. He is one of the rising young men of the Muslim Community independent in character and zealous for public service.

NO PREMATURE RELEASE

Politicals Must Serve Full Term

The Government of Bombay have issued the following statement:—

"Whereas it has been brought to the notice of Government that many of those who commit offences in furtherance of the present civil disobedience movement are under the misapprehension that they will not be required to serve out the full term of the sentence passed upon them, Government consider it necessary to draw the attention of the public to a reply given by the Home Member to the Government of India on the 3rd February to a question in the Legislative Assembly asking how long Government propose to keep in jail persons convicted in connection with the present civil disobedience movement.

MUST PUT FULL TERM.

The answer was as follows:—

"The persons concerned will be detained in jail in the ordinary course for the period of their sentences subject to such remission as may be earned by good conduct in accordance with remission rules." Government hope that this reply will make it clear to the public that there can be no expectation of any premature release of any person convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment for any offence in furtherance of the movement."

Peace In Dhrangadhra

ALL PRISONERS RELEASED

Messrs. Rangildas Kapadia and Chhotalal Sutaria, who had been to Dhrangadhra to find out means of an honourable settlement of the Dhrangadhra tangle and who then returned without any success in their mission have now received a telegram from the Dewan Saheb of Dhrangadhra to say that they will be glad to know that all prisoners are released. The addressees have sent a telegram in reply to thank the authorities for their generous outlook and the decision to bring about peace in Dhrangadhra.

Official And Personal

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes dined with the Maharaja of Rajpipla on Monday.

Mr. P. R. Cadell lunched at Government House Bombay on Monday.

On Friday Miss Davies arrived to stay at Government House, Nagpur.

FOURTEEN ARRESTS IN FORT ON MONDAY

For Picketing Mint And Carrying Flags

MULJI JETHA MARKET DESERTED

A big crowd assembled at Sir Phiroze Jha Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, on Monday morning to witness a flag salutation ceremony was dispersed by the police and six persons including three flag-bearers were put under arrest.

The function was announced by means of "Bhoi Patrikas" and leflets purported to have been issued by the "A" Ward Congress Committee.

FLAG-BEARERS ARRESTED.

At about 8 a.m. a large crowd collected at the place where the flag was to be hoisted. Three men clad in khaddar and carrying national flags marched to the place singing national songs. Almost simultaneously a party of lathi police headed by officers came on the scene and arrested the three flag-bearers.

As the police were withdrawing the crowds made noisy demonstrations whereupon the police made a rush at them and arrested three men who were shouting slogans.

Mulji Jetha Market Picketed

Not a single merchant entered the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, when all the four gates were thrown open on Monday morning.

As soon as the market opened women volunteers clad in kesaria sarees took their posts at all the gates. A few merchants went into the market with a view to open the shops but yielding to the persuasions of the women left the premises.

PICKETING AT MINT.

The Bombay Mint was subjected to vigorous picketing on Monday and by noon eight volunteers were arrested and marched to the Esplanade Police Court to stand their trial. The picketing was carried on in small batches of two and three volunteers. The police came on the scene and arrested the men as soon as they mounted guard at the Mint gates.

Lathi police were then posted around the Mint.

Eight volunteers were arrested on Monday for picketing the Mint.

"Emergency Council" Jailed

SEQUEL TO "MOTILAL DAY" CELEBRATIONS

The 'Dictator' and two Secretaries of the Emergency Council who were arrested on Saturday evening in connection with Motilal Day celebrations were sentenced to five months' imprisonment on Monday morning by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

Evidence was led to show that the accused led a procession of about twenty persons according to the programme of the "Emergency Council." The accused did not participate in the proceedings.

The Magistrate in view of the medical evidence sentenced to the first accused to five months' simple imprisonment while the other two accused to five months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's further imprisonment.

More Convictions

Eleven persons arrested on Saturday evening near Azad Maidan in connection with the celebrations of the "Motilal Day" were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, on Monday morning. They were charged under section 143 I.P.C. with being members of an unlawful assembly.

Out of these eleven, two accused being juveniles were sent to the Police-Surgeon to ascertain their age.

TWO WOMEN DISCHARGED

Two women were acquitted as there was no evidence to show that they disobeyed police orders to disperse. Both these women stated that when they were told to disperse they were going away and yet they were arrested.

Five persons wanted to call defence evidence and therefore the case against them was postponed. They characterised the police version as false.

GHATKOPAR CONGRESS WORKER JAILED

(From Our Correspondent)

GHATKOPAR, Feb. 8.

A Congress worker of Ghatkopar, was arrested on Monday and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default three months' further imprisonment.

BATCH OF DETENUS RELEASED

Restraint Order Served

A further batch of five persons who were arrested on January 8 under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance was released from the Byculla House of Correction on Monday evening. They are:—

Mr. D. S. Babrekar, an advocate of the Bombay High Court.

Mr. Nagindas Master, a Solicitor.

Mr. Babubhai Jhaveri.

Mr. B. N. Meishri, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and

Mr. T. R. Narvane.

They have been served with an order restraining them from taking part in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

MRS. AVANTIKABAI GOKHALE RELEASED

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale who was arrested under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance on January 6 was released from the Arthur Road Jail on Monday and ordered not to take part in the Civil Disobedience Movement

5 PERSONS ARRESTED AT NAGU SAYAJI WADI

Student Jailed For Distributing Pamphlets

A meeting was to take place at Nagu Syajiwadi at 6 p.m. on Sunday. Accordingly at 6-15 p.m. about 400 people gathered at the place. A posse of about 10 police with two police Inspectors stationed themselves at the place. When the president of the meeting with a volunteer holding the national flag, came and addressed for a few seconds they were arrested. After about 20 minutes another gentleman with two volunteers came and addressed the people about for few seconds when again they too were arrested by the police. The meeting was later dispersed.

A student of Hindu Vidyaluya who joined the civil disobedience movement was arrested on the 5th instant while distributing Jawaharlal Nehru's Statement and was convicted to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment on Monday.

The volunteers and speakers who were arrested on Sunday at the Nagu Syajiwadi were tried before a Presidency Magistrate on Monday. Three persons were convicted and sentenced to 6 months' hard labour. The cases against two persons have been postponed.

Bank Fraud Case Judgment

ALL EXCEPT THIRD ACCUSED SENTENCED

Judgment was delivered on Monday in the Bank Fraud Case in which (1) Ramrao Mangesh Burde, a clerk in the Eastern Bank, (2) Venugopal Raghavendra Thagarshi of the Bank of India, (3) Vithal Nagappa Kadbet of the Bank of Taiwan, (4) Shivram V. Raut, a building contractor, and (5) Gopal Sakharam Dhuri stood charged with conspiracy, forgery, cheating and abetment thereof, before Mr. Justice Wadia and special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

SIXTEEN CHARGES

His Lordship sentenced the first accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default one year's further imprisonment, the second accused to two years' rigorous, the fourth accused to three years' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default one year's further imprisonment, the fifth accused to four years' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default three months' further imprisonment. The third accused was acquitted.

The trial lasted for 10 working days, during which 35 witnesses were examined on behalf of the Crown. There were in all 16 charges.

PROSECUTION CASE

The facts of the, as alleged by the prosecution, were that the accused formed a conspiracy in October 1930 with a view to cheat the Bank of India Ltd. Consequently, they obtained a cheque, with a signature simple enough to be forged, from the files deposited in the godown of the bank. It was signed by one Manekial Purshottam Sheth, who had his account with the bank. To obtain a cheque book, they are alleged to have deputed the fourth accused to Nasik for the purpose of posting an application to the bank in the name of Sheth. It was so decided to avoid the possibility of being called in person. As the application was rejected by the bank, the approver, D. A. Bigour of the Lloyds Bank was then sent to Nasik to post another application. This time he succeeded in obtaining a cheque book. Being in possession of it, the accused, according to the prosecution operated on Mr. Sheth's account, and cashed five cheques between October 16 and 28 of the aggregate value of about Rs. 15,000.

CHARGES DENIED

All the accused denied the charges framed against them, and stated that the approver had implicated them in order to save himself and to shield his comrades.

JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP

His Lordship, in the course of his summing up, explained to the Jury that direct evidence was not essential in a charge of conspiracy. Further it was not necessary for all the accused to meet together at a fixed place at an appointed time. What particular bank was intended to be defrauded was also not the problem before them.

Referring to the evidence of the approver, his Lordship said that there was no direct evidence against the second and the third accused to connect them with the alleged conspiracy, except that of the approver. The evidence of the approver, as regards the second accused having got the particular cheque from the files of the bank, could not be taken into consideration, as it was second-hand information, being given by the first accused. Why the third accused, a clerk from the Bank of Taiwan, was taken into confidence, when the cheque was to be obtained from the Bank of India Ltd. was a mystery.

JURY'S VERDICT

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the first and the fifth accused and a majority verdict of eight to one of 'not guilty' in favour of the third accused and a divided verdict of seven to two of guilty against the second and the fourth accused on all the charges.

SENTENCES

His Lordship agreed with the verdict of the Jury and sentenced the first accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment for conspiracy, five years for forgery and five years and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default one year further imprisonment on other counts. The second accused was given two years' rigorous on each of the count. The third accused was acquitted and discharged. The fourth accused was given two years' rigorous imprisonment for conspiracy and three years and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default one year more on other counts. The fifth accused was given two years' rigorous for conspiracy and four years and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default three months more on other counts. All the sentences are to run concurrently.

The approver was discharged with an admonition.

Mr. P. A. Mahale appeared for the first accused, Mr. Y. B. Rege for second, Mr. M. M. Thakore for the third, Mr. M. S. Pandit for the fourth, Mr. N. H. Jhabwala for the fifth. Mr. S. G. Velinkar appeared for the Crown.

To-day Special Id Holiday Matinee At 4 p.m.

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(BY "WATCHDOG")

1ST RACE—
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2. YOUNG AVAR
3. HAYAR

2ND RACE—
1. MISYER
2. FARMAN
3. ORIENT

3RD RACE—
1. MONREALE
2. ROSE OF SPAIN
3. LIS

4TH RACE—
1. BRUTUS
2. HIGHFLYER
3. ROSETTE

5TH RACE—
1. ROMANESCO
2. VIJAYAKUMAR
3. SWEET POTATO

6TH RACE—
1. BRAY BEAU
2. SAINT AMOUR
3. IN THE GLOAMING

7TH RACE—
1. GALUMPH
2. NIJINSKI
3. ROSNAREE

8TH RACE—
1. KHUMAYSSA
2. COLLECTOR
3. AL HAMIL

SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The Secretary of the Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Gujarati Stri Sahakari Mandal, writes:

The Swadeshi Exhibition held under the auspices of the Stri Sahakari Mandal at the Vanita Vishram last month was a great success. The Secretaries beg to tender to the public of Bombay their sincere thanks for their large-hearted support and patronage. The Exhibition was attended by over ten thousand people.

Originally it was meant to be open for a day only but then the persistent demand from the public compelled the organisers to extend it for a day more. The sale proceeds for two days yielded Rs. 2,500 in all out of which nearly Rs. 2,100 went to the Mandal and the rest to all other ladies institutions that participated therein. The sale of Khaddar amounted to Rs. 1,300 out of the net sale of Rs. 2,100.

The Managing Committee begs to tender their sincere thanks also to the Committee of the Vanita Vishram for the loan of their hall for free use and to all those enthusiastic lady workers who gave their time to attend the stalls.

Arrested And Released

(From A Correspondent)

BORDI, Feb. 7.

Early this morning two persons were arrested for leading a Prabhat Feri. They were taken to the police station, where one was served with notice prohibiting him from taking part in the Congress movement. They were then released.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION

Offers For Scholarships To Members Of The Union

(1) American Association of University Women's Special INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP—value dollars 1,500 for the year 1932-33. Award is not restricted to subject or age.

(2) INTERNATIONAL SENIOR FELLOWSHIP for 1932-33. Value £250 to enable holder to carry on a year's research work in some country other than her own. Award to be made for work in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, and Biological Sciences (including Physiology and Pathology). Candidates should not be more than 45 years of age.

Members wishing to apply for these scholarships should communicate without delay with the Hon. Secretaries, 25, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, for details and should state age, nationality, degree, University, present occupation and the subject in which the member wishes to carry on independent research work abroad. Latest date for applications, 17th February 1932.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1932.

DOOMED TO FAILURE

Mr. B. Shiva Rao, the well-known Labour leader of Madras and a delegate to the Round Table Conference, is thoroughly dissatisfied with the manner in which the Conference work is now being carried on. And he is not alone in this. The feeling is shared by other delegates. In a statement to the Press, Mr. Shiva Rao says, that he has seen some of the most important members of the Consultative and Franchise Committees and that, "every one of them is filled with the gloomiest anticipations of what is in store for us." These delegates have not so far voiced their protests publicly and collectively and he gently reminds his friends that "protests made in private communications and interviews at Viceregal Lodge are not likely to reach the outside public". "By our present silence," he adds,

"We are only playing the game of our opponents to suit their advantage. While the Committees are investigating, faithful allies of the Government are busy whipping up local legislatures to demand provincial autonomy. Rather than wake up to the potential dangers of the situation when it may be too late to counteract them, should we not ask at once that either the task of constitution-building is carried on in the spirit which Mr. Wedgwood Benn has specified so that India's co-operation may be genuine and spontaneous or that the whole of this elaborate and costly farce should be scrapped?"

The force of Mr. Shiva Rao's conclusion should be irresistible, but we fear it is not likely to appeal to or make any impression on the Sapru-Jayakar group of two, who are incorrigibly determined to cooperate at any cost. They appear to be ready to acquiesce in any plan or arrangements that the Government deem fit and, so far as the public are aware, they have made no protest against the Whitehall decision to take the uncompleted work of the Conference out of the hands of the general body and have it completed by Committees working practically under the directions of the Government. The very name bestowed on the chief of these committees is a blunt indication of the Cabinet's decision to finish off the business themselves. If the Indian members of the Consultative Committee have any views of their own in regard to safeguards it will be a waste of time to press them forward during the process of consultation for which they have been called, since Sir Samuel Hoare has defined the extent and nature of the safeguards on which his Government intend to insist. The insidious danger of following a policy of co-operation at any cost is that it gradually wears down all power of resistance until those who practise it become mere invertebrates without capacity for protest.

Mr. Shiva Rao fears that the non-Congressmen's conspiracy of silence may help Sir Samuel Hoare to foster the impression in the world that dissatisfaction with the Government is confined "to the impatient section of the Congress" while every one else is so in love with its policy that co-operation is forthcoming in abundant measure. The silence has been broken, however, by the significant resolution passed by the Council of the Liberal Federation deciding not to participate in the work of the Committees and we do not for a moment think that there is the least fear of such a delusion being entertained anywhere, but we agree with Mr. Shiva Rao that it is the duty of other R.T.C. delegates, who know that the country is seething with discontent and distrust in the course which the Government is pursuing, to say so publicly and impress on the British public, who are no doubt anxious for a successful issue to the constructive work of constitution-making, that the labours of the Round Table Conference will go the way of the Simon Commission unless the Government seek and succeed in winning the co-operation of the whole country in its task, and that even then it is doomed to failure if the British Cabinet obstinately adheres to the attitude towards safeguards defined by Sir Samuel Hoare.

Chowringhee Hysteria

It is pathetic to find the "Statesman" after all these years fretting and fuming over the Swadeshi clause in the Bombay Municipality's tender forms. A footnote in the form says:

"Intending contractors should note that the Corporation have expressed the opinion that no article manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used by any of the departments of the Municipality or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any other part of the world."

This note has appeared in the Municipal tender forms ever since 1923, in pursuance of a resolution of the Corporation. As Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, the Municipal Commissioner, points out, "no objection has ever been taken to it" and reasonably interpreted the note only expresses "preference for certain goods over others and does not place an absolute bar on the use of any goods." But the "Statesman" says of the note "without hesitation" that "there is no Government in the world that would tolerate for a day this considered exclusion of its fellow-subjects from the benefits of mutual trade." More hysterical is the following conclusion of a one column leading article on the subject:

"The position is one in which the Government cannot afford to be tender or mealy mouthed. There is open defiance of its own edicts, and it must establish its authority and make it prevail. An immediate cancellation of the boycotting resolution and notices should be insisted upon: and if there is resistance, the bodies that resist should be suspended from all their functions and their duties should be taken over by men who can be depended upon both to implement the policy of the Government and to see that the money of the rate-payers is used to the best advantage."

All this hysteria over a practice that has been in force for eight years under the rule of three successive Governors and the administration of three or four Municipal Commissioners is ludicrous. As regards the ratepayers' interests, for which the "Statesman" exhibits such solicitude, the ratepayers, who may be trusted to know their own interests and to safeguard them better than outsiders can, have allowed this practice to go on for all these years without discovery that their money is not being used to the best advantage. If they were to bestir themselves to any action on the subject at all we have no doubt that it would be in the direction of calling upon the Municipality to intensify the Swadeshi policy of the Corporation so far as that is possible and we would suggest that candidates in the present election who are not prepared to give an assurance to the electors of support to the continuance of this Swadeshi Policy should be unceremoniously disowned.

The most appropriate answer to the preposterous demands of the Chowringhee organ is to be found in the following extract from the Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay yesterday.

"Government do not wish to interfere with the honest desire of any individual or any body of individuals to advocate and practise the use and production of Swadeshi Goods. Nor do they desire to restrict the right of any individual or any body of individuals to do business or not to do business with whom they please, so long as they do not attempt to interfere with the similar rights of others."

If the Government of Bombay were to act upon the extravagant suggestion of the "Statesman" and, of course, there is no likelihood that they will do so, it would be a flagrant breach of the undertaking contained in the assurance given in this Press Note. We may take it that this fresh outburst from Chowringhee is merely a new development of the game of baiting Sir Frederick Sykes.

WHEN THEY ARE TOUCHED

The anxiety of the Powers to intervene in the Sino-Japanese quarrel progresses with their realisation of the fact that with the imminence of armed conflict at the very door of the Foreign Settlements their interests are in peril. So long as Japan continued her military invasion into Chinese territory at points hundreds of miles away from Shanghai, the Powers and that Anglo-French Institute, the League of Nations, deplored the conflict, parleyed and wrote "identical" notes to Tokyo. They praised the correct diplomacy of the Nanking Government and piously hoped that "neutral observers" sent out from Geneva would report on the situation and enable them to take "concerted action" to induce the contestants to seek an amicable solution of their differences through third party intervention.

Japan played a dilatory game with the Powers. She pushed her troops right up to Shanghai and now the Powers are beginning to "sit up". The British Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, states a Shanghai message, has made "a move to facilitate a peaceful Sino-Japanese Settlement." The suggestion is made in Tokyo that "demilitarised zones" of fifteen to twenty miles width should be declared around Shanghai and other principal trading posts. How this will check the growing conflict is hard to understand. It will certainly free the international settlements from danger to life and property but it will leave the combatants free to wage warfare beyond the "demilitarised zones."

The appeal to the Chinese nation issued last week by General Chiang Kai-Sheik has evoked prompt response and Chinese war-lords who were not on speaking terms with one another have agreed to rally to the national cause and fight Japan to a finish. The prospects of war on a still larger scale are imminent, unless the Powers show some determination to stop by united action this impending carnage. At present there is a sharp contrast between the Tokyo aspirations towards peace and the bellicose activities in Shanghai. The town was subjected to a most relentless bombardment on Monday and in far away Geneva they talked that day the representatives of the Powers that declare their anxiety to secure peace in the Far East, of abolition of certain instruments of war!

AT BEHEST OF TORY HORDES

Plight Of Anti-Protectionist "National" Ministers

(From Our Own Correspondent)

(BY AIR MAIL).

LONDON, Jan. 30.

"Stay with us and do as we tell you or get out immediately," that is the latest ukase of the Tory hordes in the present Parliament of Great Britain to those who call themselves "Liberals" or "Labour", belonging to the "National" Government. What was prophesised a few weeks ago is coming to a head and to-day despite the fact that Mr. MacDonald has been able to present a united front of the "National" forces to meet the "national" crisis, there is hardly a soul in any party which does not honestly believe in the false nature of the "national" unity gained by the breaking up of the system of Party government.

RAMSAY YIELDS

Since writing last week a surprising revelation is available of the manoeuvres adopted by the Prime Minister to show to the world that there is nothing wrong with the Cabinet. The Amazing "Vote as you Please" decision of the Cabinet of Friday last on the Tariff issue has led to a strong controversy on different platforms and in the press. Only a few months ago, the "National" ministers stood together in 10 Downing Street pinning on their coats white heather for luck as a united team and to-day one after one they are anxious to get rid of that unhappy memory. On the Tariff issue stormy scenes took place inside the Cabinet meeting. The Premier as usual intervened only as the ultimate step when no unanimity could be found. He was faced with a threat of resignation from the four or five Free Trade minority and as a sequel to their unbending attitude the Tory majority gave in by allowing these ministers the choice to speak and vote as they like. One can hardly believe that the same Prime Minister in the Labour Government refused to give this concession to the Ginger Group—The Maxton Group—when they asked for exemption from Labour Party regulations.

WHERE IS THE DISCIPLINE?

Then Mr. MacDonald, in the name of discipline, called upon them not to revolt nor to have a free hand which they wanted. The Cabinet will now go ahead with a complete Tory programme of a general tariff of about ten per cent, or even perhaps fifteen per cent on imported goods with some limited exceptions. The position of the four ministers who asked for free choice was made clear subsequently by Sir Herbert Samuel when he said he did not want to embarrass the Prime Minister in the delicate task that he has undertaken. But one cannot yet understand the attitude of Lord Sankey who is mentioned as a fifth opponent to the majority decision. In the Cabinet discussion it was mentioned by the minority that a ten per cent general tariff was really equivalent to 35 per cent or more as a consequence of Britain going off the gold standard and the all of the pound.

WILL THEY GO?

Grave doubts are expressed in political circles as to whether the four Cabinet Ministers speaking and voting against the majority decisions of their colleagues on matters of major importance can possibly work. When this takes place there is bound to be a violent outburst, from the extreme protectionist element demanding that the dissentients should go. Under these circumstances the resignations of Viscount Snowden, Sir Donald MacLean and others is still a factor with which to reckon. A stage has already been set up by the Conservatives for this purpose. Speaking the other day Sir Robert Horne declared that the events of the last few days are not encouraging. It is not heartening, said Sir Robert, to know that on the question which above all others goes to the root of our trade and finance there is a hopeless division in the Cabinet and that the unceasing debates between contending Ministers which have delayed and impeded the action for which the country looks are to be repeated with "ostentatious indecency" in the House of Commons.

HORNE ATTACKS "MINORITY" MINISTERS.

Sir Robert did not want to be a stickler for constitutional practice. He did not care whether or not it was logical for Ministers to vote in opposite lobbies on major items of police. If that system would work he would be as happy as he would be surprised. But the comment he felt impelled to make was that the minority Ministers had no right to put this severe strain upon the Constitution, no right still further to increase the uncertainty which strangled the progress of trade at the present time. "My complaint" emphasised Sir Robert Horne "against them is not that they did not resign but that, after joining a national government at a time of emergency which required concentrated action and subordination of individual opinion, they did not accept the decision of the majority of the Cabinet without making it a cause of overt quarrel. In the attitude that they have taken, they have allowed personal prejudice to overcome their duty as members of a national government and by insisting on publicity they have injured both at home and abroad the prestige and authority of the Government to which they owed allegiance."

PRESTIGE AT LOW EBB.

Sir Robert spoke the truth when he affirmed that the prestige of the British Government is at a low ebb. Despite the "United Stand" the pound is still low. It has not recovered to any appreciable degree as a result of the national unity, nor will it show any tendency towards recovery, if the

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day

British Exports.

British exports reached an alarmingly low level in 1931. From £839 millions in 1929 they declined to £658 millions in 1930 and crashed to £453 millions in 1931. The fall in the export of cotton goods fairly followed the general decline. The figures for cotton goods in millions of yards in the above years were respectively 3,672, 2,407 and 1,716. Owing to the unprecedentedly low prices of last year, the decline in the value of cotton goods must have been much greater than the decline in quantity. One can, therefore, very well understand why England dreads the boycott movement in India. But the proper remedy is not to stiffen the Boycott Ordinance, which is bound to defeat its end, but to win the goodwill of India. The Indian market is still capable of being cultivated in several lines, but people cannot be compelled to buy goods that they do not want.

Must Thank Themselves.

The "New Statesman," is reported to have remarked that the British have only themselves to blame for the bad Press their Indian policy has in the United States. For, says the paper, American pressmen in India rapidly acquire anti-British feelings because Civil Servants still regard reporters as mere impertinent intruders, while on the contrary the reporters find Mahatma Gandhi all affability. Naturally, the paper adds, "Mr. Gandhi gets a splendid Press in America and the English get a bad one," but this could be easily remedied if officials would learn to be more gracious. We do not think that bureaucrats easily change their spots. But if it is true that the American Press as a whole is hostile to British policy in India, it cannot be merely because of officials' churlishness. To be fair to the Press, there must be something inherently wrong about that policy itself.

Overdoing It.

Teachers and Professors should beware of carrying discipline to the point of tyranny. Mrs. Gmeiner, the Principal of the Indraprastha College, Delhi, has suspended six girl students because they would not do any work at College on the "Independence Day." They have been persuaded to express regret, presumably for their demonstrative abstention from work; but the Principal insists on their publicly apologising with folded hands before the other girls. This unnecessary and vindictive insistence is evidently calculated to humiliate the girls who, however, have properly refused to be so humiliated. The incident has naturally created a sensation in Delhi and the College is reported to be regularly picketed. The Principal will do well not to complicate matters further by persistence in her vindictive demand.

A Satisfactory Reply.

The Ahmedabad Municipal President's reply to Government's letter regarding the Municipality's resolution on the boycott of British goods may well end the controversy about the resolution. Government's letter asked the Municipality to show cause why the order of the Collector of Ahmedabad suspending the resolution should not be confirmed. It seems Government expressed anxiety as to possible annoyance to the public. But the Municipal President has assured the Government that the Municipality had no intention whatsoever of causing any annoyance to the public, in whose interest it was intended to carry on Municipal administration while remaining within the limits of law. The President also states that a boycott resolution was in force during the last civil disobedience campaign but that it did not cause any annoyance to the public. Government would be wise to drop the controversy now. After all, one cannot compel an individual or a body to buy this or that class of goods.

STATES INQUIRY COMMITTEE LEAVE MYSORE

Tribute To Maharaja

MYSORE, Feb. 3.

The States Enquiry Committee (Financial) concluded their Mysore programme this morning and left for Ooty in the afternoon.

They held a short sitting in the morning with a view further to elicit opinions of the Mysore authorities in determining the States' financial relations with the Imperial Government.

The Dewan, Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir Charles Todhunter, Executive Councillors, the Chief Finance Secretaries of the Government attended.

REVERSION OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.

The case for the reversion of administrative jurisdiction over Bangalore Civil and Military station which was assigned to the Imperial Government by Mysore in 1881 for military purposes and whose civil population now far out-numbers the troops stationed there was understood to be the outstanding question considered.

Among the reasons advanced for the reversion was that, remaining an integral part of and surrounded by Mysore territory the tract in question now formed "a most inconvenient island" with its administration beyond the purview of the local legislatures which put the population under a political disadvantage.

ABOLITION OF SUBSIDY.

The plea for the abolition of the States annual subsidy to the Imperial Government was further examined in the light of modern conditions, the internal economic resources, the development programmes, the taxable capacity of the people and the indirect State contributions to the Imperial Exchequer which had increased from 22 lakhs in 1881 to 120 lakhs in recent years.

TRIBUTE TO MAHARAJAH.

The Rt. Hon. J. C. C. Davidson paying a personal tribute to the Maharajah observed that while remaining very orthodox it was particularly gratifying that His Highness combines in himself a rare Oriental glory with the best modern sporting instincts of the West.—A.P.

Tipsy-Cake

"BOMBAY GOVERNMENT BOW TO PUBLIC DEMAND"

Headline in the "Evening News" of India". But we don't advise you to believe it. They have'nt reached the bowing stage—not yet!

* * *

For the present according to the same authority the Bombay Government are engaged in another form of acrobatics. They have "tumbled to the fact," says the Babe, in her elegant way, that people in the Presidency realise only too well that they maintain the costliest system in the whole of India". And the most inefficient!

* * *

"No loyal and law-abiding subject of the King-Emperor has the slightest need to fear that they (Ordinances) will be used against him." Slightest need or not, he can't help it.

* * *

"Government," adds the note, "do not wish to interfere with the honest desire of any individual or body of individuals to advocate and practice the use of Swadeshi Goods." It's only the dishonest desire to prevent the use of foreign goods in order that Swadeshi goods may have a chance that "gets their goat." Hope you appreciate the distinction between honesty and dishonesty.

* * *

"Peace Move From Tokyo" is the latest news in the headlines about China. Look out for an early report of a new bombardment!

And before the ink is dry on the paper the news of it has come.

* * *

Another "move to facilitate a peaceful settlement" has been made by the British Admiral. It appears, according to Reuter's Shanghai Correspondent that the worthy old salt,

"Called on high civil and military officials and discussed the possibility of arriving at terms which would ameliorate the situation. The details of the proposals have not yet been revealed."

* * *

They are enterprising boys these Shanghai correspondents. They can make a story out of anything. The British Admiral comes ashore to pay a few formal official visits and, Lo, he is promptly turned into an ambassador of peace and provides a new stunt for the cables!

* * * *

You need not expect the "details of the proposals" ever will be revealed. Admirals are not usually employed as peace emissaries. It's not their forte and if they took it up it would lead to trouble. The quarter deck is not a good training ground for the job.

* * *

In the meanwhile, as well as the feelers thrown out from Tokyo, peace is being heralded in by an extension of the fighting area and the Japanese are making everybody feel nice and peaceful by burning foreign-owned villas in Hongkew Park in preparation of a battle-ground for Japanese troops.

* * * * *

The old woman of Chowringhee must have been looking about for something to make trouble about when she dug out the Swadeshi note on the tender form of the Bombay Municipality. The most remarkable part of her discovery is that the Bombay Corporation are "defying" the Boycott Ordinance.

* * *

The part of Ordinance No. V. of 1932 dealing with Boycotting has nothing whatever to do with the subject. But, of course, irrelevance never deters the garrulous old Dame once she gets started on a hare!

* * * *

The first chapter of the Boycott Ordinance deals with picketing, the second with boycotting of public servants and the third with mock funeral services. What all this has to do with the rule of the Bombay Corporation restricting the purchase of stores in the Empire is a mystery which only the old woman herself could solve.

* * *

Dartmoor Prison which was the scene of a fierce mutiny has now recovered its normal calm and "Church services have been resumed." The convicts who were murderously attacking their guards have now returned, in the words of a famous ballad, to "banging the tins and bawling the hymns" instead of banging heads. Of course, they are normally very religious men.

* * *

"Why Sir H. Samuel is still in the Cabinet" says headline. We should say because Ramsay has got to keep that national Government in office at any cost for his own salvation.

Free Press Ordered To Deposit Rs. 6,000

THREE ARTICLES ALLEGED TO CONTRAVENE PROVISIONS OF NEW PRESS ACT.

MRS. SADANAND RECEIVES THE ORDER IN JAIL

On the ground that the "Free Press Journal", Bombay, published certain objectionable articles offending against Section 4 sub-section (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act and of 1931, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay served orders on Monday on

Mrs. S. Sadanand, the Keeper of the Free Press Journal, and

Mr. K. S. Srinivasan, the Publisher of the same paper, ordering them to furnish securities of Rs. 3,000 each.

The order on Mrs. S. Sadanand, was served in the jail where she is detained under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance.

The securities are to be deposited with the Chief Presidency Magistrate before February 19.

TEXT OF ORDER

The following is the full text of the order served on Mr. Srinivasan:—

The Government of Bombay.

NOTICE

To.

Mr. Kuppu Swami Srinivasan,
Publisher of the "Free Press Journal,"
BOMBAY.

Whereas you, Kuppu Swami Srinivasan, made and subscribed a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act (XXV of 1867) of the 29th August 1931 before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, stating that you were the Publisher of the Free Press Journal, Bombay which is printed at the Free Press Bulletin Press situated at 21, Dalal Street, Fort Bombay, and

Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that the issues of the said Newspaper dated the 13th 14th and 21st January, 1932, contained words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, a statement of which words is set out at the foot of this Notice;

You the said Kuppu Swami Srinivasan being the Publisher of the said Free Press Journal are hereby ordered in accordance with the Provision of sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act of 1931 to deposit with the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Three Thousand Rupees or the equivalent thereof, in securities of the Government of India as you may choose on or before the 19th day of February 1932.

STATEMENT OF WORDS

Words falling under section 4 (1) (d).

Issue dated January 13th, 1932.

"THE ANSWER".

(1) Government call for cooperation is really a call for subservience between Masters and Slaves, not between Rulers and Ruled such recognising the rights of the other.

(3) The arrests, assaults, firing etc., in the last three weeks clearly prove that there is not only no intention to minimise inconvenience but there would seem to be every intention to strike terror into the minds of citizen and scare them from exercising even their lawful rights of constitutional agitation.

(4) The object of repression would appear to be to encourage people to buy British goods even under compulsion.

(5) The Ordinances, instead of combating intimidation and coercion, have introduced a regime of legalised intimidation and coercion.

(6) Provisions of the Emergency and other Ordinances are contrary to all concepts of Law and Justice

(7) Object of repression is to ensure that the new Constitution when it is inaugurated, passes into the hands of those who would be content to take orders from vested British interests regardless of National interests."

Issue dated January 14th, 1932.

"The only result of the Conference has been to make a large number of non-Congress businessmen to believe that the Government are in no need to reason or argue, and that the alternative for Citizens is servile submission or resistence."

"But to extent the scope of the political axiom, for the purpose of outlawry and refusal of elementary rights of human existence, is to attempt to practice frightfulness."

Issue dated January 21st, 1932.

"Leaving citizens no alternative but to submit to the humiliation or to join the ranks of law-breakers."

"In fact, to-day the Lawbreakers are the only class of Citizens who command the respect and consideration of the Executive, although imprisonments constitute an inseparable experience of such experiments."

By order of the Governor in Council,
(Sd.) R. M. MAXWELL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bombay
Home Department.

Witness my hand and seal,
this 8th day of February, 1932.

FROM BOMBAY ART SOCIETY EXHIBITION

"PORTRAIT OF A GIRL"
—By A. X. Trindade.

LATE EX-MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN

Condolence Meeting In Bombay

A public meeting of the Cochinites residing in Bombay and of all those who are connected with the Cochin State was held on Sunday last at 5 p.m. in the "Nayar" Samaj Co-operative Hostel under the presidentship of Mr. M. A. Menon.

The Presidenat in his introductory speech gave a graphic description of His Highness's life and dwelt at length on His Highness's personal qualities, administrative ability and the advantages the State had received during his regime.

ABLE ADMINISTRATOR.

His Highness took over the reigns of the administration of the State while he was 43 years of age. Immediately he became the ruler, he concentrated his whole attention to bring the administration of the State to the same level as that of British India and introduced many changes and reforms in the administrative machinery. The next important subject which received His Highness's attention was to devise ways and means of increasing the revenue of the State, which he accomplished chiefly by the construction of Railways from Ernakulri to Shorannur and at the same time connecting the forests with the Railway Line which afforded a good facility for bringing into use the forest products which were upto then left untouched. The income from Forests constitutes a fair portion of the State Income to-day.

SCHOLAR AND LINGUIST.

He ruled the State for nineteen years during which period he devoted his full energy for the improvement of the State in all directions, such as education, sanition, traffic facilities, agricultural improvements, etc., etc., Cochin State to-day stands foremost among all the States in India, especially in education and this is undoubtedly due to His Highness's efforts. His Highness was also a profound Sunskrit Scholar and well versed in English, Tamil and Urdu languages.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Then the President placed before the meeting the following Resolution which was passed all standing:—

"This public meeting of the Cochinites residing in Bombay and of those connected with the Cochin State in one way or another expressses its deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of his Highness Sir Rama Varma, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the Ex-Maharajah of Cochin and begs to convey its sincere condolence to His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin and other members the bereaved Royal family."

Mr. Manavedan Raja of the Zamorin's family of Calicut, who was a personal friend of the ex-Highness paid a glowing tribute.

Then Mr. K. R. Menon recited a poem in Malayalam which he had composed specially for the occasion

Then Mr. N. N. Menon moved, duly seconded by Mr. K. Nambiar, a resolution authorising the President to communicate the above resolution to all concerned.

CITY NOTES.

DEPRECIATION DOES NOT PAY

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC)

BOMBAY, February 8.

The Rupee is worth 1l as. 4.9 ps. to-day.

Those who have been saying that depreciation of currency is an easy way to trade recovery, meaning greater export trade and financial stability, will be interested in the discussion of this question in the January number of the National City Bank Review. It points out that such a feeling is deceptive and unsound. Germany did not gain anything by its watering currency just after the War except that its own people lost heavily. If Britain thought that wages of production would be indirectly lowered by the fall in the value of the pound, this is a purely temporary advantage as the purchase of raw materials which has to be made would become more costly and the advantage would be lost.

UNHEALTHY COMPETITION

It is significant that, as soon as England went off the gold standard, a number of other countries also did so. The unhealthy competition in cheapening the currency unit is a form of financial war which reflects a desire to cut away from stable moorings. So long as gold was the basis of currency, there was a relation between prices in the various countries. But with the departure from it currencies have no fixed relation with one another and international chaos would result and domestic trade would become confused. There may result an increase in prices but this would have been accomplished through the disruption of the monetary systems.

EFFECT OF TARIFFS

It must not be forgotten that the real effect of the cheap currency is much reduced by the tariff war Britain sought to export more coal into France than before because the fall of the pound would make British coal cheaper than French coal and France retaliated by putting on a surtax on that coal. Again Poland made marketing of its coal abroad possible by giving a bounty on exports and Great Britain made similar by giving a bounty on exports and Great Britain made similar legislation to equalise competition. Britain thought she would gain against Japan but the latter played the same trick with the value of the yen. The result is that you do not now know the exent to which other people can water their currency and industries have an uncertain outlook.

MARKETS OPEN

Normal business, so to say, has started in the share and cotton market, bullion being closed for payment day. Both markets report steadiness and shares have reacted somewhat after the bear-covering of Saturday. At the close of business, however, there was a better undertone and the prospects of a steady upward movement seem bright.

IMPERIAL BANK SHARES.

Imperial Bank shares have been moving down during the last few weeks and, from 890 at the end of November, fully paids moved to 852 at end of December, regaining to 858 in January. The publication of the results of the year show that the Bank had to write off Rs. 114 lakhs for depreciation of securities, Rs. 42-1/2 lakhs being from the Reserve Fund and the next from current income and secret reserves. Though the outlook for the current year is very uncertain, it is believed in many quarters that any appreciation of Government securities would give the Bank unearned revenue which is likely to be distributed to the extent to which it would exceed the raid on the reserves.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The new rates have been effective during the week ending January 23rd. The earnings, however, amount only to Rs. 182 lakhs or Rs. 7 lakhs more than the last week, but Rs. 10 lakhs less than the same week last year. The total earnings of State Railways amount to Rs. 68.4 lakhs or Rs. 7.4 lakhs less than last year. Seeing that 43 weeks have already passed the prospects of the revised budget are gloomy, as little leeway can be made up in the remaining three weeks even if there should be a wonderful trade revival in this short period.

ORDINANCE REGIME

Kaka Kalelkar's Release

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 8.

Kaka Kalelkar was released this morning from Sabarmati Jail on 'parole.'

His is required to give attendance to the police at 9 p.m.—A.P.

PUNJAB'S 13TH "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

Also Two Ladies

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

The 13th "Dictator" of the Punjab Congress, was arrested while leading a procession.

A prominent Congress lady worker, has been arrested, it understood, in connection with delivering speeches advocating the boycott of foreign goods.

The police raided the house of a Congress worker, and arrested her.

The house of the Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, was searched but nothing incriminating was found.—A.P.

NAVJIWAN SABHA "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

Borsad Pickets Arrested And Released

(From A Correspondent).

BORSAD, Feb. 7.

The local police has seized a cyclo-style machine and arrested the new "Dictator" of the local Naujiwan Sabha yesterday.

Seven volunteers were arrested yesterday for picketing at the Chaura of Vadalla. They were marched off to Virsad and released late at night.

Yesterday several houses of Sunav were raided and articles attacked for non-payment of revenue.

CAWNPORE MERCHANTS PERTURBED

Republican Army's Threatening Letters

CAWNPORE, Feb. 8.

The Hindu shop-keepers again kept their shops closed for the major part of yesterday. Some more have vacated their premises and it is understood, are leaving Cawnpore.

It is reported that threatening letters and notices in the name of the Hindustan Republican Army have been posted at various places. Merchants are perturbed.

A deputation of the Constitutional League will shortly wait on the Collector to make a representation on the grievances of merchants.—A.P.

A JAIN MONK'S LIABILITY

22 Men To Give Evidence

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 8.

Can a Jain monk possess money and is a Jain monk bound by the Jain scriptures to maintain his lawfully wedded wife? These questions have been referred back by the Bombay High Court in connection with the maintenance suit filed by Lilavati against the Jain monk Kantivijay who took initiation as a Jain monk five years ago leaving his wife Lilavati. Kantivijay filed an appeal at Bombay High Court against the decision of the City Magistrate directing him to pay Rs. 25 per month as maintenance to Lilavati. The High Court has referred the case back to the City Magistrate as stated above.

The City Magistrate has issued summons against 22 persons including several Jain monks who are cited as witnesses by both the sides.—A.P.

DOHAD MUNICIPAL OFFICE RAIDED

Clerk Arrested And Released

(From A Correspondent).

DOHAD, Feb. 6.

Last night police party arrived at the local Municipal Office and asked a clerk to accompany them as he was declared arrested, but the clerk refused to obey the orders as they had not obtained any warrant against him. Thereafter the Police Sub-Inspector arrived on the scene and declared the clerk arrested.

He was taken to the Head Sub-Inspector of Police and released. The police again came and searched the Municipal Daftar but nothing incriminating is found.

To-day contraband salt was sold but the police did not interfere.

THE JOY OF THE BIDI
—By K. R. Ketkar.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Unexpected News Of New Moon Causes Unexpected Call To Id Prayers

Quite a surprise was sprung on Bombay Muslims when on Monday morning it was suddenly announced by the authorities of the Juma Mosque and the Central Khilafat Committee that the Ramzan I'd should be celebrated on that day and not on Tuesday as was expected by them.

The celebration of the Id depends on sighting the new moon and as the moon was not sighted on Sunday evening it was generally believed that the Id would be celebrated on Tuesday. It appears that some passengers coming by a steamer which arrived in Bombay in the early hours of Monday morning brought the news that while they were nearing Bombay on the previous evening they did sight the new moon.

They conveyed the news to the authorities of the Juma Mosque who immediately summoned the Trustees of the Mosque to verify the news in their presence and to decide whether the I'd should celebrated on Monday. Maulana Abdul Kadeer Badauni a well-known Muslim divine and Maulana Mohmed Irfan, Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, were also summoned and in their presence two persons first gave evidences to the effect that they had seen the moon on the previous evening. The evidence of these two witnesses was however rejected as they could not stand cross-examination by Maulana Mohamed Irfan.

DECISION TAKEN.

Another group of ten Muslims then vouch safed the information that they had also seen the new moon while they were on board a ship. They deposed that inspite of the sky being very cloudy they could see the moon which although not very prominent was all the same visible. Their evidence was considered to be satisfactory by the Trustees of the Juma Mosque as well as the Muslim divines present on the occasion and it was decided to declare that the I'd should be celebrated.

Messengers were sent round the Muslim localities to announce the decision and although it caused a little confusion to the people they received the news with satisfaction and flocked in their thousands to the different mosques and also to the Azad Maidan to offer the congregational I'd prayers and to exchange greetings.

Prayers on the Azad Maidan were not so well-attended as in the previous years. Among those present were the Afghan Consul, Maulana Shaukat Ali and several other prominent Muslims. Maulvi Hakim Abu Yoosuff Isfahani led the prayers and delivered a Khutba (Sermon) first in Arabic and then in Urdu.

Prayers were offered for the safety and progress of Muslim kings and especially for King Nadir Khan of Afghanistan who it was stated by the Imam had approved of the idea of holding prayers in the Maidan and sent his fraternal greetings to the Muslims of Bombay.

After exchanging the usual id greetings the crowds dispersed. The day was spent by Muslims as a holiday. Muslim shops in Bhendi Bazaar and other localities of the city which had opened in the early morning as usual and expected to do good business closed down on getting the news and remained closed for the day.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Feb. 8.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.84
To-day's Opening Rate	6.81
Difference	—3
To-day's Closing Rate	6.79
Difference	—.05
Broach Expectation Rs.	222

LIEVRPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.19
To-day's Opening Rate	5.24
Difference	+5
To-day's Closing Rate	5.24
Difference	+5

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 8	
Silver Ready	19 1/4
Silver Forward	Unchanged. 19 3/8
Market:—Quiet.	Unchanged

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Feb. 8.			
Silver	59	6	0
Gold	29	4	0

STERLING-DOLLARS CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, February, 8.	
Previous Close	3.45
To-day's Close	3.45
Difference	Nil

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, February, 8.	
Previous Close	3.45
To-day's Opening	3.44 3/4
To-day's Close	3.45
Difference	Nil

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Fort, Bombay.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

February 8.

Birkenfels, Vass, Hamburg.
Tulissi Vermoylin, Hamburg.
Benares, Toressell, Colombo.
Rahmani, Qowe, Jeddah.
Alavi, Constantine, Jeddah.
Bhutan Luppis, Shanghai.
Pilsna, Luppis, Shanghai.
Borneo Maru, Konda, Shanghai.

DEPARTURE.

February 9.

Victoria, Bonzomino, Genda.

LOADING.

February 8.

Steamer Kohinoor for Rangoon.
Steamer Birkenfels for Hamburg
Steamer Borneo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer President Monro for New York.
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
Steamer Gumaria for Rangoon.

S.S. Birkenfels:—The L. Edwards, Ltd. steamer Birkenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Tulissi:—The L. Edward, Ltd. steamer Tulissi arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S.S. Rahmani:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Rahmani, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Alavi:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Alavi arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 61 passengers.

S.S. Benares:—The L. Edward, Ltd. steamer Benares, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with ballast.

S.S. Bhuteen:—The P. and O. S.N Coy's steamer Bhateen arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. Borneo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Borneo Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S.S. Pilsna:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Pilsna, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Victoria:—The M. Italiana Mail steamer Victoria will sail today for Genoa, with mails and general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, February 8.

1 Bhutan 2943, Calcutta, 18/2 M. M. and Co.
3 Birkenfels 3851, Port Sudan, N. F. L. Edwards, Ltd.
4 Britania 5281 Liverpool 11-2 Graham Trading Co.
6 Delhi 2606, Karachi, 9/2, L. Edwards, Ltd.
8 Pilsna 4829, Trieste, 9/2 L. Edwards, Ltd.
9 Tango Maru 4238 Kobe 13-2 Y Kaisha.
14 Benares 3509, Hamburg, N. F. L. Edwards, Ltd.
16 Khandalla 3289, E. and S. Africa, 10/2, M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Mirzapore 4135, Kobe, 13/2 M. M & Co.
3 Barpeta 1877 P. Gulf, 10/2 M. M. and Co.
6 Jamnagar 279, Bedi Bunder, 11/2, L. Naranji and Co.
8 Suez Maru 3330, Kobe, 7/2, O S Kaisha.
10/11 Borneo Maru, 4264, Japan, 19/2, O. S. Kaisha.
12/13 City of Dalhart, 3688, Calcutta, 8/2, L. Edwards, Ltd.
14 Janaki 530, Karachi, 9/2 Malabar Coast.
15 Lalita 302, M'Coast, 9/2, Malbar Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Silverpine 3085 New Yerk 9-2 Volkart Bros.
C/R Warfield 3805, Rangoon, 10/2, M. M. and Co.
D/E Sirsa 3387 Calcutta 9/2, M M & Co.
F Alavi 2157, Jeddah, N. F. T. Morrison and Co.
G Ooscappelle 348, M'Coast 8/2, Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Strathnaver, 6-2, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 12-2, P & O S N Co.
Maloja, 19-2 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi, 26-2, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Mundra 17-2, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Matheson 10/2 J. F. Co.
Elsia 10/2 G. T. Co.
Clan Morrison 16/2, J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Trantenfels, 17-2 L Edward Ltd.
Neuenfels, 27-2, L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lyon, 14/2, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Havre, 26/2, F.F. Campbell Co.
President Munroe, 11/2, F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Genoa Maru 15-2, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru 19-2, N Y Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 29-2 N Y Kaisha.
Chitral, 12-2, P & O S N Co.
Alipore, 23-2, P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore, 22-3, P & S N Co.
Pilsna, 9-2, L T Co.

FROM BRISBANE.

Mangolia 13/2, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 26/2, P & O S N Co

FROM DURBAN.

Kenya 13/2, M M & Co.
Karagola 27/2, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Malwa 20/2, P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Silverpine 6/2, Volkart Bros.
C/o Dalhart, N F L Edwards Ltd.
President Mouro, N. F. F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britania 11/2 G T Co.
C/o Hongkong, N F K N Co.
Elysia, N. F. G. T. Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mirzapore, 13-2 P & O S N Co
Tango Maru 13/2, N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru N. F. O. S. Karachi.

FOR COLOMBO.

Warfield 8/2, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Varela 12/2, M M & Co.
Barpeta 10/2, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Kohinoor, N. F. T. M. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirsa 8/2, M M & Co.
Gamoria, N. F. M. M. and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla 10/2, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Malwa, P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Silverpine, Volkart Bros
C/o Dalhart, L Edwards Ltd.
President Monro, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britania G T Co.
C/o Hongkong, K N Co.
Elysia, G. T. Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.

Mirzapore P & O S N Co
Tango Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru O. S. Kaisha.

FOR COLOMBO.

Warfield, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varela, M M & Co.
Barpeta, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Kohinoor, T. M. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirsa, M M & Co.
Gamaria M. M. and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Vita, G.L.D. 6/2/32.
S.S. Oosteappelle, G.L.D. 6/2/32
S.S. Ferwadi, G.L.D., 6/2/32.
S.S. City of Dalhart, G.L.D. 8/2/32.
S.S. Gamaria, G.L.D., 6/2/32.
S.S. Strathnaver (Boats) G.L.D. 6/2/32.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, February 8.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—4 cases condiments M. Poonjiaji & Son; 2 bales wool raw Cox and Kings, Ltd; 50 bales wool raw C. Ramsarup; 78 bales wool raw A. J. Calcuttawala.

For Alexandretta:—94 bales cotton twist A. H. Diab.

For Barposeth:—14 bales cotton twist A. H. Diab.

For Jaffa:—12 bales cotton twist A. H. Diab; 14 bales cotton yarn R. Shantilal and Co.

For Port Said:—9 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David.

S.S. City of Hongkong for Liverpool:—6590 bags groundnutseed and 4550 bags groundnut cakes Birla Bros.; 40 bales cotton raw B. Mavji and Co.

For Manchester:—100 drms. castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill.

For Antwerp:—1300 bags groundnut cakes and 1300 bags linseed cakes H. Ramji and Co.

S.S. Benares for Hamburg:—30 bales cotton fly M. Narottamdas; 13 cases casings A. D. Meyer and Co.; 10 cases gum olibanum K. Harjivan and Co.; 3354 bags joowari K. Denchand and Co.; 700 bags groundnut cakes M. Hoosen and Sons; 3 pots Palma Rosa oil Volkart Bros.; 40 bales cotton fly B. Karsondas and Co.

For Antwerp:—340 bags linseed cakes M. Hoosen and Son; 105 drms. groundnut oil Swastika Oil Mill; 770 bales cotton raw K. Denchand and Co.

For Ratterdom:—680 bags linseed cakes M. Hoosen and Sons; 2560 bags groundnuts Steel Bros.; 240 bags casim India Shipping Agency; 640 bags groundnut cakes K. M. Nathoo; 35 bales cow hides Delta Hide Co.; 685 bags groundnut cakes K. M. Nathoo.

For Breman:—62 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—180 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.

S.S. President Monro for Gonoa:—165 bales cotton fly M. Chandulal; 50 bales cotton fly B. Karsondas and Co.

For New York:—4 bales animal skin Grindlay and Co.

S.S. Tango Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw Nissho Co., Ltd.

S.S. Mirzapore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Kotak & Co.; 600 bales cotton raw M. Amarsey and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw M. Mulani.

Borneo Maru for Kobe:—500 tons scrap iron Faiz and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, February 8.

S.S. Bawn Vernon agents J. Mckintosh from Calcutta:—5095 tons coal.

S.S. Gamaria agents M. M. & Co. from Calcutta:—1902 bags rice; 5010 tons coal; 243 bales H. cloth; 340 bales gunnies; 268 bales paper; 4790 H/c tea; 53 cases chiratta; 3300 bdle pipes; 375 bdle pans; 50 cases condensed milk; 510 cases betelnuts; 22 cases silk; 40 bdle hoop iron; 14 cases barley; 318 cases manila rope; 450 drms. linseed oil; 1481 drms. paint.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 8-2-1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.024.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.7 degrees 2.6 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.6 degrees 6.1 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 125 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 7.

TENANT-OWNERSHIP

Mr. Kulkarni On Its Advantages

(From A Correspondent)

At a meeting held in the Improvement Trust Hall, on 5th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni delivered a lecture on "Advantages of Tenant-ownership and Ideal Housing Colonies in Bombay". He explained the benefits of the Improvement Trust Building Scheme", which was approved by the Bombay Government in August 1931; whereby, the Improvement Trust Board was now empowered to grant loans up to 65 per cent of the cost of a building to any middle-class tenant, if he purchased the plot on Improvement Trust Land, and to recover the loan-amount within 16 or 20 years.

A new system introduced by Mr. Framji Billa to get loan from the employee's Provident Fund Contribution, upto 90 per cent for investment as part share of the total cost of the building, and to repay the the loan at 10 per cent of the employee's monthly pay, and these to make departmental arrangement for the payment of the Tenant's Life Insurance Premium from the repayment made at 10 per cent of the monthly pay in order to make up the liability of the building loan, would benefit all middleclass employees, for either "Tenant-ownership or Rent Redemption Housing Schemes".

Mr. Nissim stated that he appreciated the progressive work of the "Municipal-aided Housing and Tenants' Welfare Insitute. He said that the passing of the Improvement Trust Bill by the Bombay Goverment in August 1931, enabled the Improvement Trust Board to grant loans to middle-class tenants for house building purposes upto 65 per cent of the cost and to recover the amount in twenty years.

The terms were more favourable than the terms offered under the "State-aided Housing Scheme" at Khar Road. That was why he had already sent a notice for moving a resolution in the next meeting of the Corporation, requesting the Mayor to approach Government to amend the existing Municipal Act in order to enable the Bombay Municipality to grant loans to middle-class employees intending to buy plots on Municipal land.

IN THE MARRIAGE PANDAL." By R. D. Parvatkar.

JURISDICTION IN INSURANCE CASES

Important Point Of Law

DECISION IN BOMBAY HIGH COURT

For the first time at the Bombay High Court, an important point of law as regards the question of jurisdiction in a suit against an insurance company was decided by Mr. Justice Baker.

Bai Chanchal, widow of Jivanlal Gopaldas, had brought an action in the Court of the Joint Sub-judge of Ahmedabad, against the Light of Asia Insurance Co. Ltd. of Calcutta for the recovery of a claim for Rs. 2,327, including interest and costs. Her husband, who died at Ahmedabad on March 12, 1923, had insured himself for Rs. 2,000 in the defendant Company. The claim of the plaintiff, though pressed repeatedly, was not paid by the defendants.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

It was contended by the defendant Company that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit. The Court, however, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. Aggrieved by this decision, the defendants preferred an appeal in the Court of the Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, who confirmed the Sub-judge's order. The defendants then filed a second appeal in the Bombay High Court.

DEATH, THE CAUSE OF ACTION

His Lordship, in upholding the lower court's order, said that the only point was that of jurisdiction. The Bombay High Court had no previous decision on that point, but the Calcutta and the Madras High Courts, as well as the Punjab Chief Court, had decided that a suit against an insurance Company could be brought at a place, where the insured died, death being a part of the cause of action. The Rangoon High Court had a contrary decision, but his Lordship agreed with the view expressed by the former. Section 20 of the present code had laid down that a suit in a contract could be brought, where the cause of action, wholly or in part arose. It was argued on behalf of the appellant that death was only preliminary to the cause of action. There could not be any reasonable doubt, thought his Lordship, that in a suit against an insurance Company to recover the amount of a life policy, the death of the insured was a part of the cause of action, as there could be no claim unless death had taken place.

CONVENIENCE OF PARTIES.

"At first sight," observed his Lordship, "It may appear awkward that an insurance company, which insures the lives of people residing in various distant places, should be liable to be sued, where the insured dies; but on the other hand, it will be equally inconvenient for the heirs of the insured living in distant places to have to bring their suits at the headquarters of the insurance company." In the majority of cases, wherein the claim was resisted, the oral evidence, which the parties in the suit wanted to call, would only be from the place, where the insured resided. It would be most inconvenient to bring the witnesses to the headquarters of the Company. Admittedly, the premia were payable in Calcutta, and the policy contained a clause that the amount of the insurance was payable at headquarters. But in the face of the plain words of section 20, there was no escape from the position that the Company was liable to be sued at the place where the insured died. Moreover, there was evidence in the case that the defendant Company had a sub-agency at Ahmedabad, and consequently it must be held that it carried on business at Ahmedabad. His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. H. V. Divatia appeared for the appellant, and Mr. M. P. Amin with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati for the respondents.

AT BEHEST OF TORY HORDES

(Continued from page 6).

reports from America and France are properly examined.

MACDONALD IN A FIX.

That the Prime Minister is getting restive over the week's disclosures was made obvious yesterday when he addressed his constituents at Seaham. Unfortunately to the surprise of the Prime Minister there were not more than five hundred people to listen to the much boosted "important" pronouncement of the Premier. To cajole the audience and as a gesture of good intention the Prime Minister declared that the Government was willing to revise the "means test"—the inquisition it instituted by means of which economies are being made at the expense of the unemployed in this country. Mr. MacDonald said that every honest and decent workmen knew that the whole question had got to be reconsidered. If a better means could be found his Government would not oppose doing it.

But outside the Miners' Welfare Hall, where the Prime Minister spoke to his constituents—mostly women and a few miners—there was a big crowd carrying placards attacking him. And as his car drove up an absolute silence fell on the crowd. In this silence the Premier walked into the lecture hall. Clearing his relations with the Labour Party, the Premier announced that he did not desire to go back to the old fold because "the men who lead it do not know their job". But "I feel certain that as soon as we get our ship on an even keel, the whole question has got to be reconsidered. No one wants us to consider it before we have got our ship on an even keel."

"NO LOYAL SUBJECT NEED FEAR ORDINANCES"

Official Explanation And Assurance

Bombay, February 8.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

As there appear to be some apprehensions regarding the action which Government are taking for the suppression of the Civil Disobedience movement, the following observations are made by Government on the provisions of the law, both special and ordinary, under which action is taken.

Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 renders a person liable to punishment who contributes, or receives or solicits any contribution, for the purpose of an unlawful association or in any way assists its operations. The Working Committee of the All-India Congress and many local Congress organisations in this Presidency having been declared unlawful associations, it follows that a "prima facie" case for prosecution would lie in regard to all kinds of assistance to such bodies or to the Civil Disobedience movement, whether it takes the form of active work in furtherance of the programme of the movement or the more indirect forms of propaganda, financial aid, assistance in demonstrations, etc.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS TO OFFICERS.

In addition to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, there are the Ordinances, particularly the Emergency Powers Ordinances No. II of 1932, Section 3 of which reads as follows:—

"Any officer of Government authorised in this behalf by general or special order of the local Government may, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has acted, is acting, or is about to act, in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace, arrest such person without warrant, and may, in so doing, use any means that may be necessary.

(2) An officer making an arrest under this section shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government and may, by order in writing, commit any person so arrested to such custody as the local Government may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf:

Provided that no person shall, unless the local Government by special order otherwise directs, be so detained in custody for a period exceeding fifteen days.

Provided further that no person shall be so detained in custody for a period exceeding two months."

ORDINANCE FOR PROTECTING PUBLIC.

The object of this section is to protect the public from the machinations of persons known to be engaged in the furtherance of the present anti-Government Civil Disobedience movement. It is not intended to be used nor has it been used for the purpose of making indiscriminate arrests of innocent people. Persons arrested under this section who have given an undertaking to abstain from unlawful activities in future have not been detained.

Section 4 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance No. II is, to some extent, complementary to Section 3. It gives powers to the local Government and to all District Magistrates, to whom alone these powers have been delegated by the Government of Bombay, to control the conduct and movements of a person when there are reasonable grounds for believing that such person has acted, is acting, or is about to act, in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace or in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to the public safety or peace. This control is exercised by serving an order upon a person in such terms as will ensure that the individual ceases to be a danger to the public and also enables Government to be satisfied that the order is being obeyed. If this order is disobeyed, then the individual is punishable for his disobedience by imprisonment, which may extend to two years or with a fine or with both. Severe restrictions have been imposed under this section only upon such persons as have refused to undertake to abstain from future unlawful activities, whose movements must, therefore, be definitely restricted.

POWERS IN RESERVE.

Other sections of Ordinance No. II give wide powers of control over supplies, communications, etc., to Government, but these powers have not yet been used and will not be used except in emergencies. For example, section 10 gives power to a District Magistrate to regulate the use of Railways and in particular to direct that any specified goods shall not be carried on any Railway. These powers, if used, will protect the law-abiding citizen and enable him to pursue his lawful avocations in peace and security.

CONCERN FOR SWADESHI.

Government have armed themselves with full powers to give effect both to the Ordinances and to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, but these powers have been used only to the extent justified by the situation. No loyal and law-abiding subject of the King-Emperor has the slightest need to fear that they will be used against him. Government do not wish to interfere with the honest desire of any individual or any body of individuals to advocate and practise the use and production of Swadeshi goods. Nor do they desire to restrict the right of any individual or any body of individuals to do business or not to do business with whom they please, so long as they do not attempt to interfere with the similar rights of others.

The Government of Bombay confidently call upon the people of the Presidency to do all that lies within their power to assist the forces of law and order and to help, restore those friendly business relationships between the several communities upon which the prosperity of Bombay has been built up and without which the commercial ruin of the Presidency and of its capital city is inevitable, and to unite with Government in the task of constructing and setting in operation a new Constitution conferring upon India equal partnership in the British Empire, a task which is now being gravely endangered by those who refuse to co-operate in this great national enterprise.

Franchise Committee In Bombay

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Franchise Committee are expected to hold their sittings in Bombay from 7th to 18th March. They will be glad to receive evidence from all such persons, associations or bodies as desire to give it.

Those who desire to give evidence before the Committee are requested to send in their written statements, in triplicate, to the Reform Officer, Secretariat, Bombay, not later than February 15. Copies of the Questionaire issued by the Chairman of the Franchise Committee can ben had on application from the Reforms Officer, Secretariat, Bombay.

PLAGUE IN KARNATAK.

BELGAUM (By Mail), Feb. 6.

Plague is still raging in the Karnatak districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara. There were 148 attacks and 77 deaths in Belgaum district last week as compared to 129 attacks and 74 deaths in the previous week. Belgaum town reported 10 attacks and five deaths.

A slight rise both in attacks and deaths has taken place in North Kanara District as compared to the figures for the previous week. There were 45 attacks and 27 deaths in Bijapur district against 54 attacks and 35 deaths in the preceding week. 30 attacks and 18 deaths occurred in Dharwar district against 76 attacks and 40 deaths in the previous week.—A.P.

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Europe's War Debts Problem

Way Out Of Present Impasse

MR. BRAILSFORD'S ANALYSIS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the "New Leader" of January 15, Mr. H. N. Brailsford analyses the British attitude towards the problem of an equitable solution of War Debts and suggests two possible solutions:—

Last week there happened a surprising and disconcerting event. A Prime Minister gave publicity in blunt words to a plain fact. For many months everyone has known that Germany can never again pay reparations. None the less, when Chancellor Bruning said it, stocks and shares began to dance, the pound lost several cents on the Exchange, and the French Press enjoyed an apoplectic seizure.

A MATTER OF TACT.

There was, to be sure, some confusion, amid all this emotion, as to what this tactless person really had said. Some would have it that he struck the table with a heavy pre-war German fist and swore that Germany would not pay. Later and more probable versions have it that he cordially agreed with the report of the bankers of Basel, and expressed the opinion that the world will not recover its prosperity until it is recognised that Germany cannot pay.

The effect, perhaps, is the same; no more reparations are coming out of Germany; but the manner in the two versions differs appreciably. In the early probably incorrect version he assumed that the world is so stupid that one must shout at it, which is rarely a good way of assisting dull wits. In the later version he politely assumed that statesmen possess normal intelligence and will allow it to guide them. It is customary to give to such daring optimism as this the name of tact.

It remains to be seen how the world will digest this fact. It might perform this operation with success, were it not that three of the nations most concerned are anticipating an election. At such moments, statesmen, marvelling that anyone should have been so stupid as to elect them, are invariably overcome by a dread of the unintelligence of their habitual supporters. The French Cabinet has been shaken to pieces by it. The American President is paralysed into inaction. In Germany, where every one wants to re-elect President Hindenburg, the difficulty to doing it seems insuperable.

To expect from Governments in such a plight very much in the shape of foresight or candour may be asking too much. It is unlikely that they will wipe reparations off the slate. On the other hand, it is fairly certain that they will not attempt to exact them for the immediate period over which their somewhat shortsighted vision extends, which may be three, or possibly five years.

SICK OF MAKE-BELIEVE.

The French have, however a way of doing this that is peculiarly their own. They do not wipe out the instalments that remain unpaid. Nor do they even take the obvious course of extending a little further that fantastic vision of the years of tribute which stretches into the sixties of this century. They add the omitted instalments, with interest, to those which will have to be met when payment is resumed. Now whatever Chancellor Bruning may have said, I take it that his plain speaking meant at least that he will give no promise to perform the impossible, even after three or five years. If he were to do, it, the difficulty of re-electing Hindenburg would be even greater than it is, and Hitler would be rather nearer to power than he is to-day. Germany is near enough to the realities of bankruptcy and revolution to be sick of make-believe.

What eventually happens will depend primarily on the British Government. One asks from this Government only the minimum of vision and courage. But at least one asks this—that in no circumsances will it capitulate to the French by loading on to the bakes of the Germans a burden which we and they know very well that the Germans cannot and will not pay.

"It would be, after all, only an imaginary burden"; the reader may object. But it is precisely these imaginary burdens which no one will ever pay, that are preventing the world's recovery. If French statesmen next April have to delude their electors once more with the usual reparation myth, let them do it without British help.

SELF-DECEPTION.

Germany's debt, however, is only half the trouble. Without her tribute and the French and Italian payments, it is not possible for us to pay our debt to America, especially as the fall of sterling has raised it by nearly 50 per cent. What then are we to do? To ask for a moratorium would in the circumstances be no disgrace, but we know in advance that however graciously President Hoover and Secretary Mellon would themselves grant it, they dare not do so: Congress has flatly forbidden it. That means that we must either ruin ourselves by taxing ourselves to pay it or simply default, like some South American Republic.

That would not improve our credit and our standing in the world. It would be an invitation to our own debtors to follow our example. It would in effect fall little short of repudiation since Germany is never likely to furnish us or the French with the means of payment. If Chicherin were still at his desk, he would seize the occasion to congratulate us on our tardy imitation of the Soviet's short, sharp way with debt. But that would be going too far. One may trust Mr. MacDonald not to imitate Dr. Bruning's frankness. We may never pay; but we are an honest nation: we shall never say so.

Is there, then, no way out from this muddle of evasion and self-deception? I often wonder what the effect would be if he British Government were to send to Washington a memorandum for publication, analysing the whole transaction. What we borrowed from the United States was not gold, but goods—everything from shells to rations that our armies and those of our allies needed. The goods were priced at the inflated levels of the war years. In the interval the value of the dollar has approximately doubled. Even within the last lap of this long period, since 1928, it has appreciated by 41 per cent. Does honesty require us to pay in gold which will buy twice the quality of goods that we received?

TWO POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS.

The memorandum might then go on to suggest two alternative solutions One of them would be the scaling down of these debts (and why stop there? Are there not other debts, national and private, which have swollen in the same degree?) to the present level of prices. If that were done, it would be evident that we had paid more than we oved over many years, and we should be entitled to a welcome suspension of our annual instalments. This plan, however fair it may look, has its difficulties, since bonds change hands. Moreover, gold in this disorderly world might continue to misbehave.

The other alternative would be to demand drastic dealing with gold itself. If we must pay in gold, then let the central banks see to it that its value in terms of goods is kept stable, and brought back at least to the level of the pre-slump period. That was the policy of the Macmillan Committee, and it is a waste of time to play with any of these questions of indebtedness until the world has a measure of value in which debts can be paid without gross injustice either to debtor or creditor.

It may be (such are the superstitions of mankind on the subject of gold) that neither the American Congress nor the French Government would listen to this reasoning. In that case let us say plainly that we wash our hands of any further responsibility for an international system bent on its own destruction.

POLICE PROTETT AGAINST CUT IN PAY

Five thousand policemen, crowding the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, cheered when an ex-policeman, Mr. Jack Hayes, a former Liverpool M.P., reminded them that even his Majesty's judges were protesting against "economy."

It was the quarterly conference of the Police Federation.

"I don't blame the judges," said Mr. Hayes.

"His Majesty's judges find it incommoding to pay their additional taxation. The measure of their complaint is that they were not consulted. Neither were you.

"While you may have every sympathy in the world for the judges you must have equal sympathy with yourselves."—"Daily Herald" London.

Grand-mother

Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needlework. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

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Pehlavi Language

(By 'Ardeshir Edalji Bengali)

Some of the Continental Orientalists are of opinion that the Pehalavi language has been forged by the Parsis of India. If that had been so, a question naturally might be raised (after a lapse of 1300 years since the Parsis left Iran, their motherland, as to how, under the circumstances, we are to account for the Pehlavi inscriptions, that are to be met with on blocks of stone and coins in Persia? It is widely known that the blocks of Haji-Abad, Naksh-i-Rustom, Naksh-i-Rajab, and Kermanshah, as well as Pehlavi coins, existed in Persia in the time of Sassanian Dynasty and long before the existence of the Parsis in India. This fact atonce leads us to conclude that the Pehlavi language existed in Persia as a popular language long, long before the emigration of the Parsis from Persia and even prior to the time when the kings of Sassanian Dynasty reigned in Persia

That the bilingual Pehlavi inscriptions of Haji-Abad with translations in anti-Pehlavi can be found on the blocks of stone is another strong proof of the genuineness of the Pehlavi language. The European writers consider this anti-Pehlavi to be the Parthian or Chaldian language, but that is not so. My humble conviction is that it is no other than the Pehlavi language used by the Persians in very remote times. The Parthians or Chaldians are the descendants of the ancient Persians, and it is no wonder that the former spoke the language of the latter.

THE TEST

The only mode of testing the genuineness of the Pehlavi language is to compare it by the law of Grammer with some other Arian family of languages. I have, in the beginning, stated that it was the mistake of the continental Orientalists, even though they be best grammarians, in pronouncing their opinions against the authenticity of the Pehlavi language, because this opinion of theirs will never stand good by the light of comparative philology.

"Pehlavi" (See Vishnu Purana Eng. Trans. by H. H. Wilson, of 1840, page 189, Notes Nos. 61 and 195. Also Note No. 158) is a name given to a spoken language of Pehlu, a city situated in Persia. The people residing in this city were called "Pehelvans" (warriors). In former times the Pehlavi language was used in departments connected with the state, and by warriors, kings and emperors. Many instances can be cited in support of this assertion. The hills of Haji-Abad, Naksh-iRustom and Kermanshan, situated, near Takht-i-Jamshid or Pers-i-Polis, contain many blocks of stone, bearing Pehlavi inscriptions. These inscriptions can also be seen on coins which derived their existence in the reign of Ardeshir Babegaan".

NO DOUBT GENUINENESS.

Hence it can never be doubted as to the genuineness of the Pehlavi language nor questioned that the Pehlavi language was not used in ancient times. It has, however, been found by comparing the Pehlavi written in Books with the Pehlavi inscriptions on blocks of stones and coins that they differ in some respects from each other, but from that difference it may not be construed that the Pehlavi language has derived its source from the Persian. So far as I can submit from what little I have perused it, is this that the two languages differ very slightly from each other, but that is not to be construed as the finding that the Pehlavi language as written in books owes its existence to the Persian.

The Pehlavi on blocks of stones is known by the name of common Pehlavi, while that of books is styled as "Huzvarash" or proper Pehlavi. The former was used as the medium of explaining the religious books, while the latter as a spoken language, just as the Sanskrit language of the Veda Shasters, and the common Sanskrit for general use among Hindus. In former times every language of Persians was divided into two parts, one for general use, and the other for religious books. Such was the case with the Persian, Zand, the Pehlavi, and every other langrage which belonged to the Arians.

THE ONLY REASON FOR DOUBT

The only reason for doubting the genuineness of the Pehlavi language is simply that the Pehlavi inscriptions and the Pehlavi version of the Zand-Avesta differ from each other. Even admitting that it differs in some respect in its grammatical forms, still comparing both with each other it can safely be concluded that one is the Hieratic and the other official language of the country; that the latter according to me was also the spoken language in many parts of Persia.

According to the general belief of the modern Persian the Pehalavi language is still being used as a spoken language in Saristan, and in Kurdistan. It is also known that in the village of Dizmar people speak the Pehlavi language. (J.R.G.S. of London 1839 Vol. IX Pt. 1 p. 109 Note). Pehlavi is also used as a spoken language in the Province of Gustafi (Ouseley's Travels in the East Vol. III p. 426 Note 7). From these observations it proves the fact that the Pehlavi was the used and spoken language as a vernacular dialect of the past age of Sassanian.

A COLLECTION OF PERSIAN ANTIQUES.

The Numismatic Pehlavi of the coins and gems, etc., of the Sassanian times clearly speaks of the popularity of the language. I may also submit that before the first emigrants of the Zoroastrian faith went to India they carried with them specimen of the Pehlavi characters upon the copper Sasanam, some of which are said to be still preserved by various persons fond of antiques, one of whom I am glad to say is my sincere friend, Mr. H. S. Panday, who has a very enviable collection of Persian antiques, including Persian coins of very old times. I am very much anxious to see that these coins may be exhibited by my said friends and others who have in their possession collection of very rare and ancient coins of Persia.

A short legend, inscribed on the breast of the well-known "rakhas" (horse) of King Shapur, appears to have been engraved while the Pehlavi was then in use, and there are still in existence various impressions of several gems which still bear the connection between the modern and ancient characters. In the names of the witnesses attached to the copper Sasanam which was in the possession of Syrian Christians of Malabar, we find an interesting specimen of the Pahlavi character as it was carried to India, by the first emigrants of the Zoroastrian faith, when they had to leave Persia from the "Jehad" of Arab Invaders while the latter's march over to Abilah, at the mouth of "Dajlehe" (Euphrates River) and sought refuge at Sindan, a town on the coast of Guzarat, well-known in Arab geography, but which, without this direct testimony of Hamzeh Isfahani, it would have been difficult to find out in the St. John from the modern maps (J.R.A.S.G.B. and I. of 1846, Vol. X Pt. I. p. 44 Note 2).

A STRONG PROOF.

From the above and several other authorities there is a strong evidence for the existence of the Pahlavi in Persia and before the Zoroastrians first came to India.

The Pehlavi language is divided into three principle classes, viz.:—Cursive, Lapidary, and Numismatic, and on a careful comparison it will be found that the Huzavarash roots are to be met with in all of them.

In conclusion I distinguish two meanings in the word "Pehlavi" namely, (1) in its strictest form of meaning the dialect of the country named "Fehleh"; and (2) the dialect, etc., of the Pehlavans and in a wider sense the language of the entire pre-Islamic time for which I beg to submit the following:—

The Pehlavi language has derived its name from the country Pehlu and its inhabitants are called Pehlavans, i.e., warriors who are called in the Sanskrit language, Pahanvas or Pahalvas (See Vishnu Purans English translation by Professor H. H. Wilson of 1840 p. 189, N. 61 and p. 195, N. 158 and J.B.B.R.A.S. Vol. V p. 42). From a minute investigation it appears that in ancient times Pehlavi was divided into two parts, one was called Huzavarash and the other the common Pehlavi—the one was used as Hieratic and the other as demotic in the vast empire of Iran, and there still now subsists the used of Pehalavi language as a spoken language in various Provinces of Persia.

According to Mr. Troyer (see English Translation Dabistan Vol. I Pre. Dis., P. xlviii) the Pehlavi was used in Media proper in the towns of Rai, Hamadan, Isfahan, Mehawand and Tabriz the capital of Azarbazan.

£8,000 HEIRESS AS SHOPLIFTER

Mentality Can't Be Controlled Says Specialist

A woman who recently inherited £8,000 and who is addicted to shoplifting was pronounced by a Harley-street mental specialist at Marylebone Police Court as:

"Perfectly irresponsible in the way of acquisitiveness for reasons which we understand but unfortunately cannot control."

She was Mrs. Alice May Kyle, aged 48, of Banstead-road, Carshalton (Surrey), and she pleaded guilty to stealing articles from Whiteley's store.

Mr. Bingley (the magistrate), to Dr. Creighton Miller (the specialist): She is rather a dangerous member of the community?

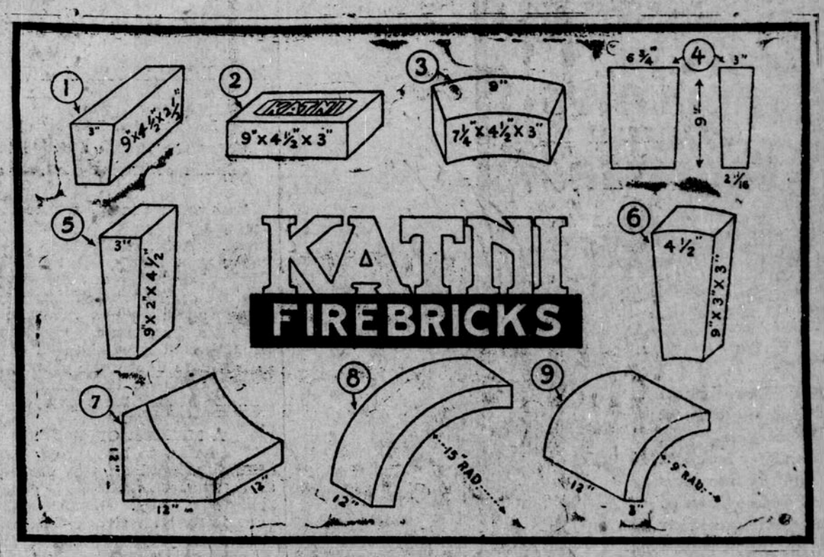
Dr. Creighton Miller: Very definitely Segregation is called for.

Mr. Hilbery, defending, said her husband, a Government official, and her family had done everything to restrain her.

They suggested she should be segregated in a home, and made to deposit in court £100 on condition that she stayed there for a year.

Mr. Bingley said he was sorry for her relations but he did not see why he should deal with this case differently from any other.

She was fined £20, with five guineas costs, or three months' imprisonment. —"Daily Herald" London.



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Subscription to Foreign Countries
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	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	... Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	... Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8
Foreign:		
Yearly		... Rs. 12
Half-Yearly		... Rs. 6

Payment strictly in advance.
Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKETS

Singular Absence Of Excitement In New York

PRICE LEVEL ON A SOUND FOUNDATION

Bombay, Feb. 6.

In the course of the weekly review, Messrs. Langley and Co. state as under:—

It is not improbable that the world gets the Press it deserves. If that be true, then we suppose it is unfair to criticise that Press, as the chronicler of passing events, for its selection from those events of stories for particular emphasis. Nevertheless one hopes there is more good in the world than is immediately apparent when one opens one's morning newspaper. In particular there is cause for lament in the present day warped perspective on the subject and prospect of war, which appears to be lauded as a new excitement, a picnic on a national scale. Well, there are few who will deny the excitement of war, but it is no picnic. In our own experience, the disruptive effects of explosively propelled metal have to be seen to be believed and among subjects for rumination we can think of many more pleasant.

ENORMOUS SUPPLY.

Meanwhile there continues to be a singular absence of excitement in the New York cotton market. True, on Tuesday the largest fluctuation for several weeks was recorded when heavy Japanese selling caused a break of 17 points and for the moment it looked as if Japan was overbought and prepared to liquidate part of her holdings, but since that day the market has remained steady and part of the lost ground has been recovered. Japanese interests we understand are still moderate sellers in the forward market but have remained free buyers of actual cotton in the interior. The continued strength of the basis of cotton relative to contracts is convincing evidence of the absence of anything approaching fundamental weakness in the American cotton position. In spite of an overwhelming supply it is not easy to buy cotton, particularly of the lower grades upon which Japanese interest appears to have been mainly concentrated. A remarkably open winter seems to have made the maximum outturn but supply figures for the time being have ceased to be a factor of immediate importance. The supply is so enormous that the several thousand bales saved by the mild winter make little difference in the outlook. Incidentally, although we hesitate at this stage of the season to place undue importance on the existence of that hardy insect, the boll weevil, yet it is as well to remember that the mild winter has added to his comfort and his survival will, in all probability, be greater than normal. He does not, so far as we know, eat full pressed bales, but as a potential provider of bull propaganda he will have to be reckoned with at a later date.

SMALLER COST OF PLANTING.

There is a fear that as the planting season approaches the South might offer more freely, but with an adequate food supply and a fair proportion of an enormous cot on outturn sold and the higher grades, which after all are the soundest investment, still in stock we are of the opinion that this seasonal feature might be less in evidence this year. Cotton, in America, will keep and there seems to be little purpose in forcing sales around six cents for any quantity beyond that sufficient to supply funds for the now relatively much smaller costs of planting.

We still favour the constructive side in American markets. There is little or nothing in the international outlook to warrant optimism but eventually the pendulum will swing and meanwhile the succession of price destroying factors which have operated against cotton have surely shaken the market down to a level where the foundation is solid.

STATISTICAL POSITION OVER-DISCOUNTED.

Factors operating in India have so divorced cotton and cotton markets from the realities of the textil industry in other parts of the world that the course of prices here is a matter of little interest except insofar as the Indian industry is concerned and it is difficult to believe that, with world markets concentrated on other growths, principally Americans, the supply will be inadequate for domestic requirements. Until the Broach, Dhollera and Southern crops are available in quantity there will continue to be an absence of pressure on Indian markets, but it is refarkable how small is the quantity of cotton necessary to destroy confidence when a strong statistical position is overdiscounted and there is a growing realisation that buyers are less plentiful. Meanwhile our latest information is to the effect that the Broach and Dhollera crops are progressing favourably and will yield a full outturn. Reports from the Comptas are less favourable than originally but an increased acreage looks like maintaining a supply at least as large as last year. Additionally, as we have remarked before, foreign spinners having been compelled to abandon Indian cotton in favour of other growths will be disinclined to return to Indian cotton at a latest date except at a very attractive price. Japan has already secured a full season's supply of American cotton and Europe is rapidly getting into the same position. Mills do not duplicate supplies and as they are already working on Americans we fear their interest in any other growth will be negligible.

BOMBAY STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept to 4th Feb		6,52,112
Same time last season		15,31,391
Exports from 1st Sept to 4th Feb.	1931-32	1930-31
United Kingdom	8,972	28,947
Continent	68,444	2,29,281
China	1,47,643	1,59,976
Japan	2,53,862	6,37,501
Coast Ports	18,691	7,485
U. S. A.	25	243
Total	4,97,642	10,63,433
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept 1931 to 4th Feb 1932		71,580
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1931 to 4th Feb 1932		3,06,815
Same period last year		3,07,058
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 4th Feb 1932		4,49,348
Same time last year		8,58,480

KARACHI STATISTICS

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept to 26th Jan.	4,02,717
Total for the corresponding period last season	6,71,395
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept to 26th Jan.	3,14,383
Total for the corresponding period last season	4,25,163

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-2-32.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (3-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.3 deg. G., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

In full-pressed Bales	6-2-32	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	622	55,059
Central India	908	68,830
Barsi and Nagar	409	47,729
Hyderabad-Gaorani	265	11,937
Berar	648	100,647
Central Provinces	730	41,611
Total Oomras	3,582	325,823
Dholera	3,272	91,346
N.-W. Provinces	25	32,075
Rajputana	396	29,648
Sind-Punjab	1,181	84,558
Broach	....	8,379
Coompta & Dharwar	....	10,404
Westerns-Northerns	113	12,707
Cocoanada	....	3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	....	1,490
Persian	....	872
American	3,742	38,133
Egyptian & African	1,474	51,591
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	9	64
Total	19,784	677,093

In full-pressed Bales.	6-2-32	Since 1st September This year.
Europe	335	77,441
Japan & China	300	401,510
Coast Ports	...	18,691
Up-country by Rail	...	71,580
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	11,628
Total	635	580,850

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	6-2-32	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Europe	335	77,441
Japan & China	300	401,510
Coast Ports	...	18,691
Up-country by Rail	...	71,580
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	11,628
Total	635	580,850

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW ORLEANS BUYING

New York, Feb. 6.

QUIET AND DULL—SUDDEN RISE—NEW ORLEANS AND LIVERPOOL BUYING—PRICES CLOSE 7 PTS. HIGHER—SPOT COTTON 10 PTS. HIGHER AT 6.75C.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet and dull until closing when suddenly advanced on New Orleans and Liverpool buying. Prices opened at a rise of 1 to 3 points but the opening improvement was lost on scattered long liquidation. There was no business worth the name and prices remained stationary. Owing to dullness displayed by the session, the floor of the Exchange the attendance was thin and it appeared that the market will close without any important change. But sudden appearance of buying orders both from Liverpool and New Orleans put up prices owing to absence of offerings. The market closed steady at a rise of 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 6.75c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices improved 8 points at 6.62c.

The steady tone displayed by the American Cotton Exchange does not show any important change in the fundamental situation. Professional operators are still holding aloof and despite huge stocks of cotton, the scarcity of offerings indicate artificial state of affairs. Spinners are well aware that there is enough cotton for the world's spindles to go at full speed for over a year and there is no improvement in the general trade. Low prices is not an indication for a rise in the prices of cotton. The future course of cotton prices entirely depends upon the trend of consumption. Owing to shortage of Indian cotton, most of the mills in China, India and Japan are buying large quantities of American cotton. Already most of them have secured fairly large quantities and in future their demand is likely to be smaller. We see no reason for any runaway market and prefer to buy only on good declines.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The political situation during the week under review in the Far East dominated the market. Rumours that some cotton shipped to Japanese-owned mills in Shanghai have been diverted to Japan, accompanied by some selling here through brokers who sometimes operate for the Far Eastern account, led to the assumption that such cotton or cotton afloat for China was being hedged in the Futures market.

There has been a talk of a falling off in Japanese demand in the South, but there is no indication of weakening in the Southern Spot markets and the absence of pressure from the South had a sustaining influence.

Market was fairly active in the early part of the week, but with traders evidently awaiting further developments, business tapered off. Some nervousness was apparent owing to overflows of River in the Mississippi Valley.

Sentiment here is showing a trend towards an acreage reduction between 10 and 15 per cent.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March Highest 6.66 plus 08 Lowest 6.59 plus 01

New York May Highest 6.85 (close) Lowest 6.77 (10-8 a.m.)

New York: Utter absence of speculation. General outlook uncertain. Advise waiting fresh developments.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31.
Receipts to date 6-2-32	7754000	7509000
Receipts yesterday 6-2-32	47000	11000
Exports to date 6-2-32	5233000	4662000
Stock at Ports 5-2-32	4809000	4025000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-2-32	2123000	1627000
Stock at Liverpool 5-2-32	878000	1108000
Visible Supply 5-2-32	9371000	7937000
Quantity in Sight 5-2-32	11865000	11126000
Quantity out of 5-2-32	7701000	6279000

THE TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 480 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22 per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 19/8/0 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 115/- per ton.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

INCREASED SELLING.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

MARKET OPENS STEADY—FLUCTUATIOS NARROW—INCREASED SELLING PRESSURE—LABOUR TROUBLE CAUSES NERVOUSNESS—PRICES CLOSE 3 PTS. LOWER—MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT PRICES 3 PTS. LOWER AT 5.55D.

Strike in Burnley Mills caused some nervousness. The proposal of Master Spinners is rejected and weavers of 12 mills have decided to down tools from Monday. So far it will affect some mills, but the outlook is not satisfactory. On one side British Government is trying to protect its industry by raising tariff wall, while on the other hand weavers refuse to co-operate on the new proposals of more work. So far the present strike has not induced any increased selling, but one will find that this new development has discouraged buyers. On Saturday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet and featureless at a rise of 1 point. Fluctuations were narrow on little trade calling, during the morning and actual selling on closing easing prices slightly. The market closed at a decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.55d.

East Indian Cotton Futures ring was firm with absence of sellers and prices closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points with May 5.40.

Egyptian Cotton Futures Market was quiet and Sakellaridis Futures closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points and Uppers 3 to 4 pts.

The Alexandria Cotton Market was quiet and irregular. Sakels closed at a decline of 11 to 12 pts. but Ashmouni Futures closed at a rise of 1 to 4 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Stubbs & Grindrod, Liverpool cable:—

"Market deadlock on supply continued offerings from American even more restricted, seems little chance lower prices at present."

Messrs. Hornby, Hernelryk & Co., Liverpool cable:—

"Burnley strike only affecting about twelve mills."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

No fresh feature, markets very small and no appreciable movement likely near future.

ALL MARKETS TO REMAIN CLOSED

To-day being "Ramzan Id" all markets and Banks in the city will remain closed.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 8.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 54/6.

4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 85-4.

4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs. 83-8.

4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan Rs. 62/8

4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 92-12

4 1/2 per cent. 1965-60 Loan Rs. 69-4

5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 79-14.

5 per cent. 1935 Loan Rs. 91-12.

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 80-4

6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 96-2

5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98-.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 92-2

6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free Rs. 100.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan Rs. 101-4.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 101-6.

4 per cent. 1971 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 58-8.

4 per cent. 1971 Bombay Municipal Rs. 57-8.

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 57-8.

5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 72.

5 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 91-8.

6 per cent. 1950-52 Bombay Municipal Rs. 91-8.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

Tone of London Silver:—Absence of buyers. Market featureless.

BOMBAY COTTON

SHORT COVERING & LONG LIQUIDATION

Bombay, Feb. 8.

MARKET OPENS FIRM—INCREASED SHORT COVERING—OPTION DEALERS BUY AT 225 RELAPSE ON LIQUIDATION.

The market opened firm at Rs. 223/4 for Broach A/M delivery in sympathy with higher New York advice. It is said that several export houses are still short on the market and and their anxiety to cover hardened prices. Some Japanese firms were free buyers and prices advanced to Rs. 225/. At this level option dealers bought as a protection against their sales of "Call" rights and prices flared to Rs. 226/8. The demand was easily satisfied by freer offerings by bull operators and as soon the buying orders were executed prices began to give way and steadied at Rs. 223/4. Later in the market ruled quiet but steady with restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range awaiting. Liverpool opening advices.

Although the general sentiment continues bullish, we think it dangerous to follow the rise at the moment. Recently prices have rapidly advanced in the local market on heavy. Short covering influenced by smaller crop estimates and scarcity of sellers. The covering by shorts has weakened the technical situation and any more on the part of bulls to liquidate purchases is likely to have rapid decline in the prices. We think it safe to liquidate purchases with a view to re-buy on easier markets later on.

Before the receipt of Liverpool opening advices prices eased off to Rs. 222/. Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points but it opened firm at a rise of 5 points. Our market did not improve on better Liverpool advices. Later on there was good demand from local mills and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Highest	226/8
Broach A/M Lowest	221
Broach A/M	223/8
Oomra March	215
Bengal March	194/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

February	142.20+3.02
May	147.50+1.50
August	152.70+0.60

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

	Sup.	Fine	F. G.	Goods
M. G. Bengal U. P.	215	210	205	201
M. G. Rajputana				
M. G. Punjab	213	208	203	199
M. G. Oomra No. 3	228	224	220	...
M. G. Oomra No. 1	240	236	232	...
No.	233	229	225	...

READY COTTON SALES.

50 Bussan & Co. Wardha 235.
25 Narshi Nagshi Botad 1804
34 Narshi Nagshi Sojat road 1774
28 Nareni Nagshi Beawar 181
23 Shapurji Bharoocha Kajgaon 195.
75 Bussan & Co. Wun 237
125 Moon Mill Ujjain 243.
68 Moon Mill Buranpur 272.
55 Bombay & Co. Maluva 204
113 P. R. Vakharia Dhulia 214
250 P. R. Vakharia Mathia 8 off to Oomra.
300 P. R. Vakharia Khandesh —1 to 3 off
150 Bombay & Co. Bhavnagar 206
100 Motiram Vaghji Anjar 226.
72 Motiram Vaghji Kundla 218
36 Motiram Vaghji Anjar 223
67 Motiram Vaghji Anjar 224.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

	Bales.
Khandesh	622
Central India	908
Barsi/Nusser	409
Hyderabad/Gaorani	265
Berar	648
Central Provinces	830
Dholera	3,272
N.-W. Provinces	25
Rajputana	396
Sind-Punjab	1,181
Westerns-Northerns	113
Americans	9,742
Egyptians	1,474
Comilla, Burmah and Other Sorts	9
Cotton	19,784 Cwts.
Wheat	11,714
Linseed	773
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	333
Gingellyseeds	2,052
Groundnuts	38,389 Tons.
Coal	519 Tons.

SHARE BAZAR

GOOD UNDERTONE

Bombay, Feb. 8.

PRICES OPEN BETTER—NARROW FLUCTUATIONS—SMALL BUSINESS—PRICES IRREGULAR—GOOD UNDERTONE.

Although business transacted to-day on the floor of the Stock Exchange was rather comparatively small, the undertone of the market continues good. Sellers have no nerves to go short while those who are inclined to look for higher prices awaited further developments. There is no doubt that the market shows greater confidence and those who missed the market are inclined to enter on the constructive side if prices decline. The total amount of business done to-day was considerably less than the last day and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. As a result of to-day's trading prices show small changes some speculative counter losing few points while others gaining a little. Bombay Dyeing shares closed at Rs. 665/10, whereas Tatas were done at Rs. 295/10 at the close with a steady tone. Century and Pearl Mill shares closed unchanged. Nagpur shares recovered to Rs. 280 after touching Rs. 277/8 and Swadeshi Mill shares closed at Rs. 207/8. Imperial Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 856. Burma shares were easy at Rs. 330 and Tata Steel ordinary shares after advancing to Rs. 264 closed at Rs. 258. There was a good demand for Andhra shares which closed at Rs. 707/8. Tata Steel Pref. shares were placed at Rs. 49/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Bombay Dyeing, 670, 64, 63, 65.
Century 212, 9, 11.
Colaba 72.
Crescent 50.
Fazul 245, 92, 88, 96.
Indore 316.
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 277, 80.
New Great 125, 26.
Pearl 163, 65.
Simplex 46.
Swadeshi 207, 5, 7.
Burma 331, 27, 30.
Hydro 115.
Tram 103-2.
Def. ...
Ord. 26-2, 25-8, 12-5, 25-8.
Bundi 13-14.
Indian 157, 56.
Katni Ord. 142.
Alcock 82.

MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

100 Ahm. Advance	265
50 Apollo	1/4/0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	80
260 Bom. Dyeing	665-10
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	211-4
500 Central India P.	410
100 Central India	280-10
100 Colaba	72-8
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	50
250 Currim.	46/4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20/12
100 Elphinstone	4
250 Fazulbhoy	296-4
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	160
100 Gokak	87-8
1000 Hindustan	1205
100 Indore Malwa	316-4
250 Jamabed	4
50 Kastoorchand	7
100 Khatau	63/12
100 Kohinoor	110-10
250 Laxmi	705
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	260
1000 Manecki Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	126-14
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	88-12
250 Pearl	165
100 Phoenix	250/0
10 Premier	1/4
100 Sharpurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1410
250 Simplex	46-4
100 Swan	57/8
100 Swadeshi	207-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	395
500 Vishnu	1030
1000 Western	980

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	62
60-25 Central	24-8
210-5 Eastern	57/8
500 Imperial	330
500-125 Imperial Contr.	211-14
100-50 India	74
5 Union	3-1-6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13-14
70 Gwalior	56
250 Indian	166-4
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104
40 Katni Def.	510
100 Katni	142-8
10 Punjab P.	0-4
10 Punjab	7/14
100 Shahabad	176-14

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	30
15 Jupiter	30/8
15 New India	18-8
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	6-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val. P.	939
1000 Andhra Val.	706-14
50 Bom Tram. P.	63
50 Bom. Tram	103-2
100 Tata Hydro	101-4
100 Tata Hydro	115
1000 Tata Power P.	1015
1000 Tata Power	915

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Prantij	067-8
100 Amritsar Patti	80/4
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	74/8
100 Guzrat	40
100 Mandra Bhon	50
500 Tapti Valley	600

MINING.

10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	11-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	110
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	81-12
30 Tata Steel D.	267-8
75 Tata Steel	25-8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	83-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	197/4
250 Bom. Steam	17/14
50 Bom. Telephone	41/8
Brit. B. Petrol	2-12-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	330
50 Bom. Burma New	116-8
100 Ind. Bleaching	135
15 Scindia	6-12
3½ per cent Government per	56-8
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	92

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 8.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Near.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 15th March.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 15/32 February
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/16 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 13/32 April.

NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 386.
Banks Selling T T 386.
Banks Selling T T 385

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 650.
Banks Selling D D 128.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 140 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 130

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 98 3/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 123 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 5/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 64 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.45 8th inst.
Shanghai/London: Closed 8th instant.
Japan/London 2/1 6th inst.
London/Paris 87.60 6th inst.
London/Belgium 24.50 6th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.75 6th inst.
London/Italy 86.10 6th inst.
London/Berlin 14.57 6th inst.
London/Holland 8.57 6th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

GOLD—
5th inst. £5-19-9; 6th inst. 5/19/9.

SILVER LONDON—
Ready 5th inst. 19 3/8; 6th inst. 19 1/4.
Forward 5th inst. 19 1/2; 6th instant 19 3/8.

SILVER NEW YORK—
Ready 5th inst. 30; 6th inst. 29 7/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 Mos. 5th inst. 5 5/16 per cent.; 6th inst. 5 1/8 per cent.
6 Mos. 5th inst. 5 1/2 per cent.; 6th inst. 5 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Bengal Superfine	203
Bengal Fine	204
Bengal F.G.	201
Sindh-Punjab Fine	204
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	201
Wardha-Hingt Fine	240
Nagpur Savner Fine	240
Yeotmal Fine	228
Arvi Fine	228
Ellichpur Fine	226
Amraoti Fine	225
Khandesh-Akola Fine	224
Mulkapur Fine	220
Khandesh Fine	220
Muthia F.G.	208
Jalna/Sallu Fine	212
Burwah Sanawad Fine	220
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	245
Broach Fine	245
Punjab/American	256
Punjab/American mix	230/40
Cambodia	290
Miraj/Sangli	245
Compta Good	268

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1932.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India
J12

Rationalisation Is Hastening World Crisis

GENEVA PANDITS SEE LIGHT

Production Forges Ahead But Wages Lag Behind

The Industrial Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" (London) writes:—

Patient investigators at Geneva have just produced a volume of startling evidence for large increases of wages and drastic reductions of hours.

They show that the earnings of the workers have fallen behind when compared with what they produce.

Consequently, goods are being poured on the world that the chief class of potential consumers cannot buy.

Rationalisation has gone askew because it has left out the human factor, and it is suggested that this is partly responsible for the present world economic crisis.

Remarkable figures are quoted. In Canada, the net value of product per person employed went up by 337 per cent. between 1920 and 1928, in the same period real earnings per person employed only rose by 51 per cent.

In the United States of America, between 1899 and 1925, output in the main branches of industry rose by 76 per cent, while real wages increased by only 32 per cent

British figures show that between 1924 and 1930 in ten important groups of industries output per worker rose by no less than 21 per cent. Wages figures are not given, but we know from Ministry of Labour returns that real wages have not increased correspondingly.

"The study had brought to light the important fact," the investigators say, "that wages tended to lag behind productivity towards the middle of the last decennial period (1920 to 1929).

"There is also the question whether there is not a structural change in the distribution of income over the population to the advantage of the factors in production other labour."

With the same professorial caution, they add:—

"Might not a rational wages policy which would guarantee to the workers more constant participationh in the progress of producticiey play a part in a systematic plan for preventing disturbances of economic equilibrium such as that reflectedd in the present crisis?"

In a final word we are told that thinking people wonder whether in recent years rationalisation has not been applied too hurriedly, too fragmentarily, too haphazard, so that it is partly responsible for our present distresses.

"From this they conclude," it is observed, "that the task of the future may be to rationalise rationalisation."

The volume under examination is entitled "The Social Aspects of Rationalisation." (P. S. King and Son, Ltd., 8s.) It has been prepared under instructions of the International Labour Organisation by its staff, and it complies with a suggestion made by the World Economic Conference of 1927.

ECONOMISING LABOUR.

Remarkable examples are given of the ways in which rationalisation in its many forms economises in labour.

A group of girls folding cloth were making 20 to 30 movements. It was found possible to reduce the number to 10, so that the output of an individual went from 150 dozen to 400 dozen a day.

Chain work—passing the material from one worker to another, every worker performing one operation—is another device to increase output.

Mechanical transport, organisation of rest pauses, various forms of piece work, improved arrangement of workshops, standardisation—these have all played their part.

The output of the British miner in 1929 was between 6 and 7 per cent. higher than in 1914.

In Czechoslovakia, as a result of various rationalisation measures, a wiredrawing mill increased its output from 1,000 to 2,500 trucks, while the number of workers fell from 450 to 220.

Output in the motor-car industry in Czechoslovakia rose by 1,020 per cent., while the number of workers rose by only 32 per cent.

In the British iron and steel industry the output per man at blast-furnaces increased in three years by 35.9 per cent., and in steel smelting and rolling by 37.2 per cent.

It is pointed out that the "rationalisation" of work means to the operative an intensification of of labour, and paves the way to further reductions of hours.

DARTMOOR QUIET

Religious Services Resumed

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Evidence that the conditions in the Dartmoor Prison are returning to normal was furnished to-day when for the first time since the mutiny a fortnight ago, religious services were resumed. Strictest precautions were, however, taken to ensure that there was no chance of the recurrence of trouble. the warders being specially watchful and ready to pounce on and remove any convict who showed signs of starting trouble.

Only 65 most dangerous convicts who are believed to be ringleaders in the mutiny were not allowed to attend the services. They exercised in parties of 20 guarded by 6 warders.

Imprisoned In Sewer!

ELEVEN HOURS SEARCH FOR ESCAPE

DURBAN (By Mail).

Motr car drivers in Gale Street, Durban, recently were startled by cries issuing from the middle of the road. One motorist, wondering whether the holiday festivities had been playing him false, stopped his car and stepped out to investigate. To his astonishment he found that the cries were coming up from a manhole in the middle of the street.

He shouted down and in excited jabbering in the native tongue came in reply.

OUT OF THE MANHOLE.

At that moment the manager of the native location appeared on the scene, and the two men lifted the iron covering of the manhole and pulled out a native completely naked. He told the location manager an amazing story. He was, he said, an employee of the railways, and when proceeding home, the previous night with his wages in his pocket, he was attacked by six other natives, who robbed him of his money, stripped him of his clothing and threw him down a manhole into the storm water sewer. He had wandered all night in the drains underneath Durban until he was rescued in Gale Street. —Reuter.

THREE R. A. F. 'PLANES MISSING

Sequel To Snow Storm In Syrian Desert

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Jerusalem.—Three Royal Air Force planes which are part of the flight of twelve planes proceeding from Baghdad to Cairo are reported to be missing following snow storm in the Syrian desert.—Reuter.

MOTOR CARS SEARCH DESERT.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Amman.—Motor cars are searching the desert for three air force planes mentioned earlier as weather makes aeroplane search difficult.

Three other machines forming part of same flight have landed in mountains of Jebel Druse damaged with officer and sergeant injured.—Reuter.

MISSING AIRMEN FOUND

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Paris.—Three missing airmen: Reginensi, Touge and Lenier have been found by a search party according to a Radio message received in the Algiers wireless station. They are in good health, but very tired.—Reuter.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Al Smith v. Roosevelt

SPEAKER'S NOMINATION IN CASE OF DEADLOCK?

LONDON, Feb. 8.

New York.—An important development in the preliminaries of presidential election campaign is announced.

Al Smith, Democratic candidate in 1928 election, has agreed to be nominated as Party's candidate at the forthcoming Democratic Convention in Chicago. This is Tammany's revenge against the leading Democratic candidate Governor Roosevelt, who supported the investigation which resulted in shocking revelations of Tammany graft in New York City.

The result may be deadlock and nomination of Garner, Speaker of the House of Representatives, as compromise candidate.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM

"Morning Post's" Welcome

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Welcoming the visit of Indian cricketers to England the 'Morning Post" lays emphasis on their batting strength even in the absence of the Nawab of Pataudi and pays tribute to the Maharaja of Patiala as Captain who can be relied upon to get most and best out of his men.

It adds that quick sight of ball which is the special gift of Indian cricketers should make for good fielding and increase the effectivenesss of bowling which is unknown quantity.—Reuter's Special.

QUEER SKY VISITOR.

REMARKABLE METEOR IN BULAWAYO.

BULAWAYO (By Mail).

A few Bulawayo people were fortunate enough to witness a remarkable phenomenon which flashed through the space half an hour before midnight on Wednesday of this week. This was a fireball, or meteor, which, starting from the southwest, traversed the sky to the eastern horizon.

It was visible for quite an appreciable time, and was distinguished from the ordinary shooting star by its brilliancy and the duration of its flight. Behind it streamed a long bluish green tail fringed with yellow, which seemed to curl up into an arc as it swept across the heavens.

A similar visitation is reported to have occurred between London and Ross-shire last year. This meteor seemed to be very low to the human eye, but astronomers calculated that it began at a height of 63 miles above the North Sea and came to an end at a height of 39 miles, travelling 194 miles at a speed of 15 miles a second.—Reuter.

SEVEN SERIOUSLY INJURED

Sequel To Belgium Coal-Pit Explosion

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Charleroi (Belgium).—Seven persons were seriously injured and 18 trapped between two falls of coal when the fire damp explosion occurred nearly 4,000 feet underground at Bois Longpre mine last night.—Reuter.

FROGS AS CARGO

Unusual Shipment From Cape Town

CAPE TOWN, (By Mail).

The queerest cargo to leave a South African port during 1931 consisted of 400 living frogs, carefully packed in an ice box, which were sent from Cape Town to London in the German Liner Njassa when it sailed to-day.

Unobtainable in England, they are being delivered to Professor Lancelot Hogben, the scientist, until recently with the zoological department of the University of Cape Town, for the continuation of a complicated and extended series of experiments.

These frogs have been forced, by a surgical operation, to change their colour. They are the common South African clawed toad. The Cape Town zoologists found that the toad changes its colour as strikingly as the chameleon.

Extreme care is being taken to transport the frogs safely through the tropics. The specimens have been kept for a long time on ice without suffering any ill effect. They have also been "warmed up" to a temperature of 100 deg. Rahrenheat. Special tanks have been made for them, and these have been handed over to the Njassa butcher. They will be kept in the cool chambers, and the temperature about them kept even until they reach London.—Reuter.

WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Feb 8.

Yesterday's low pressure area over West Rajputana has filled up. There has been local rain in Lower Burma and on the Chittagong coast with a few falls in Upper Burma and Assam.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaukpyu half an inch; Toungoo and Lashio a quarter; Silchar a half and Sibsagar and Chittagong a quarter.

Forecast:—Scattered falls of rain may continue in Upper Burma.—A.P.

BRIDEGROOM FAINTS DURING CEREMONY.

CAPE TOWN (By Mail).

An unusual incident occurred at Wynberg Court recently. In one of the offices where the public prosecutor was marrying a couple the bridegroom fainted and crashed to the floor.

The prosecutor and the 18 year-old bride rushed forward and lifted the unconscious man into a chair, where he apparently recovered only to crash on to the floor once more.

The bridegroom, who is a divorcee, became faint after the prosecutor had told him that he would have to produce proof of his divorce from the High Court before he could be married again.

The wedding was adjourned, and the bride, disappointed, led her groom away.—Reuter.

British Commander-In-Chief's Peace Proposals

MORE REINFORCEMENTS ORDERED FROM UNITED STATES

Chinese Generals To Offer United Front

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Shanghai.—A move to facilitate peaceful Sino-Japanese settlement has been made by Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, British Commander-in-Chief of China Station, who called on high civil and military officials and discussed possibility of arriving at terms which would ameliorate the situation.

The details of the proposals have not yet transpired.—Reuter.

WOOSUNG QUIET.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Shanghai.—Situation is quiet in Woosung this evening. The village is reported to have been occupied by the Japanese troops, although Chinese flag is still flying over the forts. Nine hundred newly-landed troops of the Japanese advance guard, will probably entrain for Shanghai.

SNOW-STORM ADDS TO MISERY

Japanese have not attacked Chapei. The Japanese airmen have taken a day of rest although the artillery and machine guns have maintained "strafe." The misery of the Chinese inhabitants of Hongkew and Chapei has been intensified by snow-storm which is invading their shell-torn homes.

CHINESE GENERALS UNITE.

Japanese action in Shaighai has united many Chinese Generals, who have hitherto been at loggerheads.

They are unanimously supporting Chiang-kai-shek's call to arms while the Chinese troops in North China are massing for advance to recover Manchurian territory.—Reuter.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM U. S.

Washington.—The light cruiser "Rochester, patrol gunboats "Sacramento" and "Asheville" and Aircraft Carrier "Langley" have been ordered to reinforce the United States fleet in the Far East.—Reuter.

Demiliterising Ports

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Tokio.—What are frankly admitted to be feelers aiming at permanent solution of Shanghai problem in particular and China problem in general have been put out by the Foreign Office this morning.

It is proposed to establish demilitarised zones of fifteen to twenty miles wide around Shanghai and other principal trading ports while Manchuria will also be demilitarised, though a portion of better disciplined Chinese troops will be utilised as police. —Reuter.

SITUATION IN CHAPEI

Japanese Troops Still Busy

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Shanghai.—Situation in Chapei and Woosung warfront has quietened down this morning. Shattered remains of Woosung village is believed to be now in possession of Japanese landing party but Woosung Forts are still occupied by Chinese.

The Japanese are burning many foreignowned villas near Hongkew Park in preparation of battleground for Japanese troops. All business is at standstill. Unemployment is daily worsening. Tens of thousands of Chinese have been idled by destruction of factohries in Chapei.—Reuter.

Thirsty America Celebrates 12th "Dry" Anniversary

NATION'S DRINK BILL ON INCREASE, SAY "WETS"

(International News Service).

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

The United States, the only country still retaining prohibition, observed the 12th anniversary of the dry regime's institution to-day by girding itself for a decisive battle on the liquor question on January 16.

The wets and the drys are both extremely vociferous in their forecasts that the forthcoming Presidential election will prove the final test as to whether or not the United States retains or rejects Prohibition.

The biennial convention of the Anti-Saloon League pledged itself today to a vigorous fight against any further submission to the voters of the liquor question.

Most of the speakers at this convention expressed confidence that Prohibition would end in triumph. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent, was not so optimistic. He admitted that the November elections would prove a crucial test for the cause.

IF THEY DON'T STUMBLE OVER WHISKY BOTTLE.

"Prohibition may be won or lost at the presidential election," he declared. He predicted that the Democrats stand a good chance of winning if "they don't stumble over the whisky bottle."

"They must pick a candidate acceptable to the dry, cause," he declared. "If the Democrats submit to Smith, Raskob or Roosevelt, however, they will lose a great chance to perpetuate the memory of the party."

W. C. T. U. STAND.

At the same time the Women's Christian Temperance Union met in New York and passed resolutions stating that a referendum to encourage lawlessness by opening the breweries would bring prosperity only to the brewers. The organization asserted that the United States is fast becoming voluntarily dry. "There is now 60 per cent less liquor drunk than before Prohibition," was one statement made by a speaker.

THE "WETS" ALSO BUSY.

In the meantime the Wet bloc in the House of Representatives, welding the anti-prohibitionists of both parties, has announced an agreement for a constitutional amendment which will enable the separate states to manufacture, sell and transport liquor within their own borders.

Sponsoring a change, the women's organization for national prohibition reform has issued a pamphlet based on the revelations of the Wickersham Commission and other investigations, stating that there are now three speakeasies for every one pre-Prohibition saloon.

NATION'S DRINK ON INCREASE.

The nation's drink bill, the women's report added, has increased by billions of dollars, arrests for drunkenness have tripled, and deaths from alcoholism are at four times the rate recorded prior to 1920.

The cost of crime in America, the report continues, has reached the stupendous cost of dol. 3,000,000 a day.

IN THE CONGRESS.

Congress celebrated the anniversary with a sharp debate on Prohibition that consumed about two hours. Senator Morris Sheppard, Texas Democrat, opened the controversy with a long speech praising the results of the Dry Law.

Senator Millard E. Tydings, Maryland Democrat, replied that if the 18th Amendment had not been adopted and the states had been allowed to solve the problem "today there would be few localities where liquor was sold illegally and the great bulk of the country would be enjoying real temperance and real prohibition because public sentiment would have built it up."

"HINDU PRIEST JODHPUR."

A picture from the exhibition of paintings by the celebrated French artist Mlle. Lk Fugie to be opened to-morrow, Wednesday at the Royal Institute of Science.

TRAGIC MOTOR ACCIDENT

Car Turns Turtle Killing A Couple

ASANSOLE, Feb. 8.

Returning from Fancy Dress Dance early on Sunday morning Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Mcmurray were both instantaneously killed when a saloon car driven by Mr. Mcmurray hit a small parapet while negotiating a curve near Hirapore two miles from Asansole, the car turning turtle.

A third passenger Mr. Speedie escaped with scratches although hurled into the road from the backseat. Mrs. Mcmurray's back was broken while Mr. Mcmurray was battered almost unrecognisably. Mr. Mcmurray was a Scotch papermaker of the Bengal Paper Mills of which Mr. Speedie is engineer. The latter has been removed to Burlington Hospital.

The funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Mcmurray took place at Raniguni before a large gathering including the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Superintendent of Police.—A.P.

PRESIDENT BOETTCHER ARRESTED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Geneva.—New problem for League of Nations has arisen. Dr. Bruening has demanded a special meeting of the League Council to consider "coup d'etat" in Memel where, by the order of the Lithuanian Government, Boettcher, President of Administration, who recently visited Berlin, to conduct negotiations has been arrested on charge of treason.

The town of Memel was taken from Germany in 1918 and placed by the League under the protection of Lithuania with its own autonomous regime.—Reuter's Special

London.—The King has approved of the appointment of Vice-Admiral EJ Fullerton as Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth in succession to Admiral Sir Hubert Brand, to date from eighth October, 1932.—Reuter.

SIR K. V. REDDI'S SUCCESSOR

Sir F. Husain On "Best Selection" For S. Africa

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 7.

"South Africa is entitled to India's best," said Sir Fazl-i-Husain discussing the appointment of successor to Sir K. V. Reddi who returns to India with the Indian delegation. They would be extremely careful to see that worthy successor was found to replace the last Agent, added Sir F. Husain. Choice would not be confined to non-officials as formerly, but best selection would be made from the ranks of officials as well as non-officials.—Reuter.

PYTHON IN GUARD'S VAN!

CRADOCK (By Mail).

The passengers on a train travelling to Port Elizabeth a short while ago, while sleeping peacefully one early morning knew nothing of the excitement occasioned amongst the train crew by a 20 ft. python breaking out of its box in the guard's van.

The terrified guard was forced, leave the van and travel in the rear couch, after securely locking the van doors, and excited messages were sent for assistance. On arrival of the train at the next station a body of men available on duty prepared to deal with the reptile; but after a cautious inspection it was found that the python had found the cool air of the van not to its liking, and had gone back to its nest in the crate which was quickly secured and blocked on all sides.—Reuter.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay.